THE

SPORTING MAGAZINE:

OR,

MONTHLY CALENDAR

Of the Tranfactions of the TURF, the CHASE, and every other Diverfion interefting to the Man of Pleafure, Enterprize, and Spirit.

For JANUARY, 1795.

CONTAINING

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Ornamented with two beautiful Engravings :—1. Strikingly defcriptive of the Fox in VIEW; 2. BEAR BAITING.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR THE PROPRIETORS,

By E. Rider, Little Britain.

And Sold by J. WHEBLE, No. 18, Warwick Square, near St. Paul's; at WILLIAM BURREL's Circulating Library, Newmarket; and by every Bookfeller and Stationer in Great Britain and Ireland.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

WE have complied with the Requeſt of our Buckinghamſhire Correſpondent, and he will find in our preſent Number, a part of the Rules, &c. for QUADRILLE. The remainder ſhall appear with all poſſible expedition.

Another Letter has been received from our good Friend ACASTUS, beſides that inſerted in our preſent Publication, and we are happy to inform our Readers, it is of that length, as bids fair for a ſpeedy concluſion of the Subject.

T. C. has our thanks for his obliging offer; but we are already in poſſeſſion of the Work alluded to, from which it is our intention of taking an Extract very ſoon.

MOMUS certainly poſſeſſes a vein of Humour, that on any other occaſion than the preſent, would have entitled his Production to prompt inſertion in our Miſcellany; but the misfortunes of the *Prince of Orange*, ought rather to claim our Pity than our Ridicule; and we truſt his unfeeling Subjects, who have given up their Country to thoſe mercileſs Marauders, will experience from their new Maſters, not the *Honours of a Sitting*, but that more faſhionable one—the Honour *a la Guillotine !!!*

TALLY-HO may be as good a Sportſman as he ſeems to intimate, for what we know; but we can aſſure him he is a very bad writer, and would adviſe him 'ere he puts us to the expence of Poſtage again, to have a little Inſtruction from the Village Schoolmaſter where he reſides.

TIPPY ſays, as SKATING *is all the go*, we ought to give ſome Inſtructions for that manly Exercise, ſincerely wiſhing for the Benefit of our fellow Creatures; that long before the Publication of another Number, *the Froſt may go*, we ſhall defer what we could collect on the Subject till another ſeaſon.

Cook sculp.

In VIEW.

Published Feb. 1st 1795, by, J. Wheble, Warwick Square, London.

THE

Sporting Magazine

For JANUARY, 1795.

Fox *in* View.

IN consequence of a mistake which has been made in giving the above drawing to the engraver, instead of that which to the eye of a sportsman, would have been more methodical, viz. *At Fault*, we have to apologise, flattering ourselves, however, as it is executed with a degree of spirit not inferior to any of our former productions, the irregularity will be overlooked. Our next Number will contain that which should have decorated this and the succeeding one,

THE DEATH,

Which will fully acquit us of our promise to present our subscribers with a series of prints on FOX HUNTING: we are also in hopes that the valuable *Letters* which gave rise to them, will be finished with our present Volume.

To the EDITORS *of the* SPORTING MAGAZINE.

GENTLEMEN,

PERMIT me to communicate, for the consideration of the legislature, a few reflections on a set of laws the most unpopular, and, I will venture to say, the most unnecessary of any laws that were ever enacted in this kingdom. I mean the game laws, as far as they affect freeholders possessing estates under 100l. a year

By these laws, nine out of ten of the freeholders in the nation are laid under a most provoking, galling, and impolitic interdict, and are really and indisputably deprived of their civil liberty. To prove this last assertion, civil liberty must be defined. Nor do I know a more just definition of it than that given by Lord North in the House of Commons, when he was at the head of affairs. "Civil Liberty, (says his lord-

(ſhip) ſubſiſts where *natural* liberty is no further reſtrained than is *abſolutely neceſſary* to the public good." So that where natural liberty is further reſtrained than is *abſolutely neceſſary* to the public good, *there* civil liberty does not ſubſiſt. Here then this queſtion ariſes: What injury would the public good ſuſtain by a man's enjoyment of his *natural* liberty, of ſporting on his own freehold of but 90l. a year?

Tells us, ye that know? At preſent I can as ſoon believe that a phyſician may ſtop a feveriſh pulſe by a bottle of true Hollands, or cure a complaint in the bowels by a doſe of arſenic, as that an act which prohibits a man from ſporting on his own freehold of 90l. a year, can be abſolutely neceſſary to the public good. Public neceſſity calls aloud that every freeholder ſhould have a right to be taxed, as the revenue would be increaſed by ſuch an equitable and conciliating meaſure. But unhappily, this meaſure would take part of the game out of the all-graſping hands of a few, to whoſe wayward and childiſh humours the civil liberty of thouſands is to be ſacrificed, and their affections alienated from government. It has been ſaid that a line muſt be drawn ſomewhere, but if *natural* or *civil* liberty were conſulted, would it be drawn between the poſſeſſor of a freehold of 100l. a year, and one of 99l.?—Common ſenſe and good policy would draw the line between the proprietors and occupiers of land, and thoſe who are neither. Till it is drawn here, a great majority of our freeholders muſt be viewed as in an abject ſtate of degradation, and moſt aſſuredly will continue with too good reaſon in a very ill temper.

To diſpleaſe ſo numerous and reſpectable a body through fear of diſpleaſing a few rapacious members of the community, is a ſoleciſm in politics, and diſcovers a want of magnanimity incompatible with the character of a great miniſter. I mean nothing perſonal. My view is to reſtore civil liberty to the electors of knights of ſhires, from whoſe knowledge of juſt legiſlation, as well as from their gratitude, every aſſiſtance is hoped for.

In a variety of inſtances political neceſſity impoſes a reſtraint on natural liberty. We ſee the neceſſity, and cheerfully ſubmit to it for the public good. But to deprive a man of the natural liberty of ſporting on his own eſtate under 100l. a year, and to transfer the property of things *feræ naturæ* on that eſtate to another poſſeſſing an eſtate above 100l. a year are, the one a moſt inſufferable degradation, the other a moſt unnatural robbery.

The authority of that great luminary, Sir William Blackſtone, will be deemed incontrovertible in the preſent caſe. After a full inveſtigation of thoſe laws, he is forced at laſt to come to this mortifying concluſion: "It muſt be confeſſed that our game laws in their preſent ſtate are founded on *ſlavery!*" To ſuch an authority no additional weight can be given by whatever reflections I could make. Aſtoniſhing is it that this admirable lawyer's concluſion has not as yet brought on a reviſion of thoſe laws. To me, indeed, it is particularly aſtoniſhing that no attempt towards reviſing them has been made, as I have the pleaſure of well knowing that the ſentiments of ſome members of a certain Houſe militate ſtrongly againſt thoſe degrading and opprobrious ſtatutes.

A Qualified Sportsman.

MIGRATION *of the* WOODCOCK, *&c. &c.*

*** *Having inserted a letter from a Correspondent on this subject in page 295 of Vol. 2, the following may at first sight be deemed unnecessary; we however flatter ourselves that it will be found to contain much information as well as amusement, and on that account we have given it a place.*

THE cold northern situations are the general summer rendezvous of woodcocks. Norway, Sweden, Lapland, and the neighbouring countries, are the places where they migrate to when they desert our island. When the cold rages there with great severity, they take their flight to more moderate climes, where the earth is open, penetrable, and adapted to their way of feeding. They appear among us about the middle of October, and disappear in February, or the beginning of March. A few of them have been known to breed here.

Woodcocks are frequently seen in their migrations, passing to the north in pairs. Stragglers are sometimes found so weared with their journey, that they are unable to proceed. A learned writer informs us, on the authority of Mr. Thomas Travers, of Cornwall, that the mariners of a ship, which was farther from land than any birds used to be found, discovered a bird hovering over them. When they first saw it, it seemed among the clouds, and was but just discernable; however it gradually descended, took several circuits round the vessel, and at length alighted on the deck. The bird was so wearied and fatigued, that they took it off with their hands, and found it was a woodcock. Likely, the poor creature was steering northward, in order to follow his feathered mates; but lost his way in its passage, and by the force of winds, or a storm, was driven from the true ærial tract. Instances of this kind often occur. Voyagers of veracity, whom I cannot but credit, have informed me, that they have seen swallows and other birds alight on the ships sometimes, when they have been very remote from any shore.

'Tis very remarkable, that when the woodcock first arrives here, the taste of its flesh is quite different from what it is afterwards; it is very white, short and tender, and seems to have no blood in it, but after it has been in this country a considerable time, it becomes more tough, stringy and fibrous, like that of domestic fowls. If you shoot a cock just before their departure, it bleeds plentifully, whereas at the beginning of winter it scarce bleeds at all. From this it seems evident, that in those countries where they have their summer residence, they have a different kind of nourishment from what they have here. Probably their luxuriant and succulent kind of nourishment, which they meet with among us, prepares them for breeding in those countries where they retire, with the companions of their choice.

In the winter great numbers of woodcocks are seen as far south as Smyrna and Aleppo. It has been also asserted, that some of them have appeared as far south as Egypt. In North America and Newfoundland, woodcocks are unknown.

The snipe appears about the same time as the preceding. A few of them reside with us the whole year, but the generality of them desert with the woodcocks. Like them they have also their

summer

ſummer quarters in the north, and breed in the moiſt woods of Sweden, and other cold countries. Thoſe which continue here make their neſt in our low moors and marſhes, and lay four or five eggs.

The hooded or Royſton crow come and go about the ſame time as the woodcock. Their winter abode is in Sweden and Auſtria, where they breed. In Scotland, in many parts of the Hebrides, the Orkneys, and Shetlands they are found in great plenty, where they breed and reſide the whole year. Thoſe which migrate here at the commencement of winter, are ſuppoſed to be inhabitants of the northern countries.

Many have affirmed that theſe are not migratory, but we are confident they are. Belon Geſner, and Aldrovandus agree, that it is a bird of paſſage in their reſpective countries. It is however, ſomewhat remarkable, that this ſpecies ſhould leave us, whoſe food is ſuch, that it may be found in all ſeaſons in this country.

The dotterel is ſaid to be a bird of paſſage, but it is only a wanderer, ſhifting its habitation in the vernal and autumnal ſeaſons, from the marſhes to hilly ſituations. At thoſe times they are very common on the Wiltſhire and Berkſhire downs. The green plover, the long-legged plover, and the ſanderling, which are ſeen here in winter, and are ſuppoſed to be be birds of paſſage, are only wanderers, as they are known to breed in ſome parts of England. 'Tis true they are migratory, i.e. they journey from country to country, but never totally leave this iſland. Curlews and lapwings are in the ſame predicament.

CURE *for the* BITE *of a* MAD DOG.

IN the late ſittings of the National Convention of France, the following report from the Committee of Public Inſtruction, relative to the precautions to be taken againſt the bite of a mad dog, was preſented, and ordered to be inſerted in the Bulletin.—1 The charecteriſtic ſign of this madneſs is, the horror of water. —2. The animal affected with it more or leſs ſlavers and foams.—3.—This ſlaver is virulent, and being introduced into the body by a bite, inoculates the malady. —Let the wounds and the ſurrounding parts be firſt waſhed with luke-warm water, to take off the ſaliva as much as poſſible. —Let the wounded fleſh be then inſtantly cut out with a ſharp inſtrument, or cauterized with a hot iron, or with ſpirit of nitre or vitriol, commonly known by the name of aquafortis, and oil of vitriol.—Let no falſe pity intimidate or ſtop the operator; let him conſider that he is ſaving the patient from a dreadful malady, and a certain death.—Suppuration will be accelerated and pain alleviated, by filling and covering the wound with a cataplaſm of bread and milk applied luke-warm, and renewed every four hours.—Let the ſurrounding parts be then rubbed with ſtrong mercurial ointment, in proportion to the ſtrengh of the patient, and greatneſs of the danger. If the danger is imminent, and the bites numerous, ſalivation muſt be excited as quickly as poſſible. Half an ounce, an ounce, and even more of mercurial ointment, containing one third of mercury may be employed. This vigorous method has been known to recover perſons in whom the malady

malady had already appeared. It is also necessary in this extremity to cut away, burn, or cauterize the flesh around the wound, even though it should appear to be healed up. It is certain that the wound opens, when the hydrophobia makes its appearance.

The NEWSPAPER.

"This folio of four pages, happy work!
Which not e'en critics criticise, that holds
Inquisitive attention while I read
Fast bound in chains of silence, which the fair,
Though eloquent themselves, yet fear to break.
What is it but a map of busy life,
Its fluctuations and its vast concerns?
'Tis pleasant thro' the loop-holes of retreat
To peep at such a world. To see the stir,
Of the great Babel, and not feel the crowd

A NEWSPAPER is so true a type of the caprice and levity of Englishmen, that it may be stiled their Coat of Arms. The Turkish Koran is not half so sacred to a rigid Mahometan, a Parish Dinner to an Overseer, a Turtle Feast to an Alderman, or an Election to a Freeholder, as a Gazette is to an English Quidnunc. If this informs him of a naval armament, he toasts the Admirals in half-pints a piece, wishes them success, gets drunk with loyalty, and goes with his head full of 74's, 64's, frigates, transports, fire-ships!—But a Newspaper, whose contents is not sanctioned by authority, is necessarily so much more the receptacle of invention: thence we hear—It is said—A correspondent remarks—Whereas, &c.—all serve to please, surprise, and inform—*We hear* can alter a man's face as the weather would a barometer—*It is said* can distort another like a fit of the spasm.—*If* can make some cry, while *suppose* makes others laugh; while a *Whereas* is like an electrical shock; and though it often runs to the extremity of the kingdom, in unison with the rest, they altogether form a very agreeable mixture. But particular and domestic occurrences form a very essential part of this folio: thus a marriage hurts an old maid, mortifies a young one, while it consoles many a poor dejected husband, who is secretly pleased to find another is fallen into his case. A death, if a wife, makes husbands envy the widower, while perhaps some of the women who censure his want of decent sorrow, marry him in a month after!—In fine, every person is put in motion by a *newspaper*. It is a bill of fare, containing all the luxuries, as well as the necessaries of life. Politics, for instance, have of late been the roast beef of the times—Essays, the plumb-pudding, and Poetry the fritters, confections, custards, and all the *et cetera* of the table, usually denominated trifles. Yet the four winds are not liable to more mutability than the vehicles of these entertainments:—for instance, on Monday it is whispered, on Tuesday it is rumoured, on Wednesday is is conjectured, on Thursday it is probable, on Friday it is positively asserted, and on Saturday it is premature. But notwithstanding this, some how or other, all are eventually pleased; for, as the affections of all are divided among Wit, Anecdote, Poetry, Prices of Stocks, the Arrival of Ships, &c. a Newspaper is a repository where every one has his hobby-horse: without it, coffee-houses, &c. would be depopulated, and the country villages, the Curate, the Exciseman, and many others, lose the golden opportunities of appearing so wise as

QUIDNUNC.

EFFECTS

EFFECTS *of extreme* COLD.

A GENTLEMAN, who a few days since arrived in London from Petersburgh, gives us the following account of the intense cold that he experienced on his journey:—He constantly wore two or three pair of worsted stockings, under and over his boots, and placed his legs in a large fur bag, which fastened round his waist; yet they were, notwithstanding, in general so cold, that he was unable to move. At night, his breath, as it lodged on his sheets, froze, and by the morning rendered them perfectly crisp.

His servant, who travelled in the carriage with him, was mad by the intenseness of the cold.—His brain froze, and was thawed by water being continually dropped upon his head; but several days elapsed before he recovered his senses.

We read, that when some French mathematicians wintered at Tornea, in Lapland, the external air, when suddenly admitted into their rooms, converted the moisture of the air into whirls of snow; their breasts seemed to be rent when they breathed it, and the contact was intolerable to their bodies; and the aqueous parts of spirits of wine, which had not been highly rectified, burst some of their thermometers.

Extreme cold often proves fatal to animal life. Seven thousand Swedes perished at once in attempting to pass the mountains which divide Norway from Sweden. In cases of extreme cold, the person attacked feels himself extremely chilly and uneasy; he begins to turn listless, is unwilling to walk or use the exercise necessary to keep him warm, and at last turns drowsy, sits down to refresh himself with sleep, but wakes no more. Dr. Solander, with some others, when at Terra del Fuego, having taken an excursion up the country, the cold was so intense as to kill one of the company. The Doctor, though he had warned his companions of the danger of sleeping in that situation, could not be prevented making that dangerous experiment himself; and though he was waked with all possible expedition, he was so much shrunk in his bulk, that his shoes fell off his feet, and it was with the utmost difficulty he recovered.

In very severe frosts, and very cold climates, rivers have been known to be frozen over with great rapidity. Dr. Goldsmith mentions having seen the Rhine frozen at one of its most precipitate cataracts, and the ice standing in glassy columns, like a forest of large trees, the branches of which had been lopt away.—So hard does the ice become in cold countries, that in 1740, a palace of ice was built at Petersburgh, after a very elegant model, and in just proportion of Augustan architecture. It was fifty-two feet long, and twenty feet high. The materials were quarried from the surface of the river Neva; and the whole stood glistening against the sun with a brilliancy almost equal to his own. To increase the wonder, six cannons and two bombs, all of the same materials, were planted before this extraordinary edifice, they were charged with gunpowder and fired off: the ball of one pierced an oak plank two inches thick, at forty paces distance, nor did the piece burst with the explosion.

Of

Of the Bones *and* Muscles *of the* Fore Legs *of the* Horse, *with some Observations on the Hoof.*

THE bones of the fore-leg and foot are ſeventeen in number, viz. The ſhoulder-blade, the ſhoulder-bone, the leg-bone, or cubit, the ſhank or cannon-bone, the ſeven interoſſei of the ſhank, the two ſtay or ſplent-bones, the nut-bone, which may be reckoned two, though here continued as one, the great paſtern, the little paſtern, and the coffin-bone.

The upper part of the leg bone is joined to the ſhoulder-bone, and receives the round heads into its cavities. The lower part is received by four of the ſuperior bones which lie between the leg and ſhank-bone, and form the knee-joint. The upper and hinder part of this bone has a very remarkable proceſs and protuberance, which is partly received into a cavity of the ſhoulder-bone, and is called the elbow. The articulation of theſe bones, in ſome ſenſe, reſembles the human elbow.

The interoſſei, or ſmall bones between the leg and the ſhank, are four in the upper row, and three in the lower. The middle bone of theſe laſt receives the head of the ſhank, and the two outermoſt the two ſplent or ſtay bones. They are not all of the ſame ſhape or ſize, but differ from each other in this reſpect. They are not ſpungy, as ſome have aſſerted, but compact and ſolid, and they are all covered and tied together by membranous and cartilaginous ligaments. The uſe of theſe bones is to ſtrengthen the knee, and to facilitate its motion. That bone which ſtands out of the rows ſerves for the inſertion of the two muſcles, and to determine their action to a ſtrait line.

The length of the leg-bone is about ſixteen inches, and that of the ſhank not more than eleven. There are three bones belonging to the ſhank, one large, and two ſmall. Theſe laſt are ſhorter than the other, and are called ſplent or ſtay-bones. The largeſt of theſe bones, which is properly the ſhank, is joined by the ſuperior part to the middlemoſt of the three interoſſei or ſmall bones, and two ſplent-bones to the other two, one on each ſide. The lower part of the ſhank-bone receives the ſuperior part of the great paſtern, much in the ſame manner as the human ſhank is to the thigh-bone, that is, it receives and is received.

The nut, or bridge-bone, belongs to the ſhank-bone, and lies on its internal and inferior extremity. It has an eminence in the middle, which is received into the ſhank, and at the ſame time receives the external and internal condyles of that bone. It conſiſts of two parts, and may be divided in the middle.

The great paſtern-bone is about three inches and a half in length, and its upper extremity is much thicker and broader than the lower, that it may the better receive the inferior extremity of the ſhank-bone. Its lower extremity is received by its paſtern, and likewiſe receives the eminence in the middle of the ſame bone. The little paſtern is about two inches in length, and like the former bone, has its upper extremities larger than the lower. This laſt has an eminence which is received into the coffin-bone, which likewiſe receives the creſt of this laſt bone.

The coffin-bone gives a ſhape or form to the hoof, and reſembles

bles a gorget. It has two depreſſions, and an eminence in the middle, for its more convenient articulation with the little paſtern bone. There is an apophyſis on each ſide to keep out the quarters of the hoof, and to maintain its ſhape ſideways, while the body of this bone beſtows its figure on the fore part of the hoof. There are many ſmall grooves internally on the fore part of this bone, which ſerve for the inſertion of the fibres which compoſe the great tendon before; the uſe of which is to move the hoof or foot forward. But the back ſinew is inſerted in the hind part.

(See plate, page 37, Vol. 5.)

OF THE MUSCLES OF THE FORE LEG.

From the inferior extremity of the ſhoulder-bone to the coffin-bone there are ten muſcles, which ſerve to perform the various motions of this limb. The firſt ariſes by a large fleſhy portion, a little above the joint of the ſhoulder-bone, with the leg-bone, and after the length of a ſpan, begins to be tendinous; then deſcending on the fore part of the leg-bone, it becomes tendinous, and is inſerted by a broad flat tendon, about half an inch below the joint into the ſhank-bone, and may be called *rector cruris*.

The ſecond is a ſmall muſcle ariſing from the inward part of the leg bone, ſomewhat tendinous; and becoming ſmaller as it runs ſtrait along, is inſerted into the ſhank ſideways, a little in junction with the inferior bone of the ſeven. This muſcle directs the ſide motion.

The third is a large muſcle, and ariſes fleſhy from the inſide of the ſhoulder-bone, near the former, and running along part of the elbow, goes to be inſerted by a ſtrong tendon, into that bone of the ſeven which ſtands out of the row. About an inch above its inſertion, it ſends off a round tendon, which paſſing over the bones of the knee, unites with the tendon of its antagoniſt muſcle; then paſſes obliquely over the ſplent and cannon bone, and is inſerted into the upper part of the great paſtern. Theſe muſcles ſerve to bend the leg and ſhank inward, and to put the great paſtern forwards.

The fourth muſcle is the antagoniſt of the former, and ariſes large and fleſhy from the outward part of the ſhoulder-bone, and deſcending nearly in a ſtrait line, is inſerted into the ſuperior and interior bone, not far from the former muſcle. This ſerves to bend the leg inwards, and to pull it upwards.

The fifth ariſes, or has its origin near the middle of the leg-bone, and adheres cloſely to it.

It is a membranous flat muſcle, and runs over and covers the ſeven bones of the knee. It ſends off a flattiſh tendon to be inſerted into the ſuperior part of the ſhank or cannon-bone. Its uſe is to tie the ſeven ſmall bones together, and by its tendon to give a ſide motion to the limb.

The ſixth muſcle riſes fleſhy and round on the ſide of the lower extremity of the ſhoulder-bone near the joint, and growing tendinous a little lower than the middle of the leg-bone, paſſes in a groove over the knee-joint to the middle of the great paſtern, where uniting with two other tendons, they form one broad large cord, which running over the little paſtern, and under the hoof, is inſerted forward in the coffin-bone. The uſe of this muſcle

muſcle is to pull forward and render the foot ſtrait: it is the antagoniſt of the back ſinew.

The ſeventh is a muſcle, or rather a ſtrong broad tendon, which riſes from the interior extremity of the leg-bone, aad running along the inward convexity of the ſhank-bone, between the ſplent-bones, is divided into two, near the middle, which paſs to each ſide of the bridge-bone, to faſten it in its place; afterwards it ſends off on each ſide a ſtrong tendon, which runs over the great paſtern-joint, and then goes to unite with the tendon of the laſt deſcribed muſcle, and helps to form the broad tendon before, called the extenſor of the foot or hoof.

The eighth muſcle ariſes with broad fleſhy portions, and partly the inſide of the lower extremity of the ſhoulder-bone, and partly from the upper extremity of the leg-bone, whence running over the whole length of the leg-bone, it becomes tendinous near its joint, and paſſing downwards over the ſeven bones to the middle of the ſhank-bone, it is united to another tendon.

The ninth muſcle, or rather membranous and tendinous expanſion, ariſes from the inferior part of the leg-bone, and paſſing along, not only covers the ſeven bones of the knee, but ſerves as ligaments to tie them together inwardly, and then proceeds downward to unite with the former tendon. Being thus united, they form one great chord which is encloſed in a ſheath, and paſſing downwards, run over the nut-bone, which ſerves as a bridge to direct its courſe, and is faſtened to it by an annular ligament, under which it moves. Then it runs over the great paſtern-bone to the little paſtern, where it ſends off a tendinous expanſion on each ſide from its external part, which ſerve to tie together, and ſecure the joint. The tendon itſelf proceeds downwards, to be inſerted into the coffin-bone, where expanding itſelf again, it covers almoſt all the interior part of that bone, and and forms the inward ſole.

The tenth muſcle ariſes from the elbow of the leg-bone, and continues fleſhy to the length of a ſpan, when becoming tendinous, it runs near the joint of the knee, and joins the former tendon, helping to form the great chord, whih bears ſome reſemblance to the tendo achilles in men. The two muſcles with the tendons bend the leg, ſhank, both paſterns and foot, inward, at the ſame inſtant of time.

N. B. The numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, &c. in the plate of the muſcles of the foot refer to the ſame numbers of the muſcle, in this deſcription of them. *See plate, p.* 139, *Vol.* 5.

OF THE HOOF.

The hoof is a horny part in ſhape like a gorget, encloſing the ſoft part of the foot, and receiving others ſubſervient to motion, like a box-caſe or coffin; and it ſurrounds the whole in ſuch a manner as will beſt defend it from external injuries. Its texture is like a horn, ſofter than bone, and harder than a griſtle, It is compoſed of various ſpiral fibres which interſect each other croſsways, which, forming thin laminæ or plates, are laid one upon another. It is ſenſible of pain, and therefore very proper for the purpoſe for which it is deſigned. In all countries where the roads are rough, they faſten iron ſhoes to this part with nails,

but in ſome parts of North America, they never ſhoe their horſes at all, becauſe the ſoil is looſe and ſandy. The hoof is near a quarter of an inch thick, and yet the heels are more firm, hard, and thick than the hoof, they being ordained to ſupport and ſtrengthen the quarters.

The quarters are a continuation of the heels, and running up to the fruſh, form the ſuperior edge of the coffin: they are ſupported inwardly on each ſide by two prominent cartilages. All theſe contribute to the ſtrength of the foot, and enable the horſe to tread ſecurely on his toe and the ball of his foot. Now as the heels are the ſupport as well as a part of the quarters, they ſhould never be pared down, becauſe it not only weakens them, but brings the quarters flat to the ground, and conſequently brings the foot into a new poſition, ſtraining the inward tendons which are inſerted in the coffin-bone and throwing the toe upwards, which muſt needs be painful to the horſe. Beſides, as the heels are hard and bony, the ſhoes ſhould never come near them, much leſs lie on them, becauſe they are ſtrong enough to ſupport themſelves without any artificial addition. Add to this that they are further ſupported and ſtrengthened by two bones like ſtays or props, which ariſe from each ſide of the frog, running up and joining the heels, and theſe are defended externally by the outward ſoal or rift of the foot, under which they lie. Now as the quarters of the foot are compoſed of theſe ſtays and heels, the paring away of theſe laſt will certainly weaken the ſtays, quarters, and inward cartilages, and impair the chief ſupport of the body.

The horny ſole or rift lies at the bottom of the foot, and is of a much ſofter conſiſtence than the hoof. It extends from the toe to the ſuperior extremities of the ſtay bones, and is joined almoſt all round to the hoof. Its uſe is to defend the external and internal ſoles, as well as the contents of the coffin, from nails, glaſs, and the like, that they may not wound the more ſenſible parts. Therefore it muſt needs be a fault in ſmiths when they ſhoe horſes, to pare away too much of this rift, becauſe the outward ſole is thereby the more expoſed to the external injuries, and the horſe is rendered tender footed.

The internal ſole is much more firm and compact than the rift; and whenever this is laid naked wholly or in part, the foot is very apt to receive wounds or bruiſes; for the ſhield of the bottom of the foot being removed, it will be no longer able to reſiſt the impreſſion of hard bodies, ſuch as ſmall ſtones and the like. Thus when a horſe has caſt his ſhoe, it cauſes him to limp immediately. Hence likewiſe may proceed an inflammation and ſuppuration of the parts within the coffin; for moſt diſorders of this kind proceed from external injuries.

The frog is a ſpungy flexible elaſtic ſubſtance, of a much ſofter nature than the parts already deſcribed. It begins with a point about an inch and an half from the toe, near the center of the foot, and then enlarging, extends itſelf above the bony heel, where it aſſumes the name of the fruſh. On each ſide of the hill there is a cartilaginous ligament detached from the fruſh, which extends all round the upper part of the hoof, being the continuation of the frog,

frog, and is called the coronary ligament. The ſkin of the leg is inſerted between the ligament and the hoof, and joins the hoof to the foot or coffin-bone. The uſe of the frog is to keep the heels open to defend the foot and internal ſole from bruiſes, by its elaſtic and flexible ſubſtance, for by theſe properties it yields to the preſſure of external bodies, and returns to its former ſtate immediately. Hence it appears, that the paring away the upper part of the frog will impair its firmneſs and ſtability, will occaſion wire heels, and promote the diſorder called the fruſh, as well as looſen the hoof where it is joined to the ſkin of the leg. When the frog is almoſt deſtroyed, it will be eaſily penetrated by ſharp bodies, and be more liable to be bruiſed by thoſe which are hard and blunt.

In the coffin-box or caſe, which is the inſide of the hoof, we obſerve its coronary convexity, its enchannelled fibres, and the creſt like the comb of a cock; beſides three eminences, two furrows, &c. All which are parts of the ſtructure of the coffin. This likewiſe contains the coffin bone, part of the coronary or little paſtern, the extremities of the tendons which bend the foot backwards and extend it forward, with the two cartilages, the veins, glands, and membranes.

The coronary groove is a concave channel, in the inſide of the hoof, and runs round it to the fruſh. Its uſe is to contain the enchannelled fleſh for the inſertion of the ſkin, to receive the glands, and to facilitate the motion of the foot, as well as to prevent the tendon before from being bruiſed in its action. Againſt the hard edge of the groove a great many ſmall fibres run, and there is a ſtrait line down to the toe, or inferior edge of the hoof. From the membranes of the bones between the ſides, others run of a more fleſhy nature, which help to unite the hoof with the coffin-bone, while the arteries and veins convey nouriſhment for the ſupport and growth of the hoof.

The creſt or cock's-comb in the centre of the coffin, is received into a groove of the coffin-bone, and ſerves to prevent the ſhaking of that bone in the coffin, during the motion of the foot.

GAMING *at* AIX,

With the two Martyrs to diſſipation.

AT the card tables every night, in winter and ſummer, there are four bankers or dealers; the games are rouge and noir, trente-un, and birabis. They have no games but what are adapted to all capacities, not of ſkill, but of chance. Hazard, with great gravity, is forbid. The time of the play is till midnight; the two laſt hours, a half crown may be ſtaked; but till ten o'clock nothing lower than a crown can ſhew his head. At any time, whether of the gros jeu, or the petit-pont, there is no limitation upwards. You may be ruined as faſt as you pleaſe, you may ſtake what you will, the bankers are expected to cover it.

Formerly there uſed to be very deep play, both at Aix, and at Spa. But ſince the holy war, (indeed thence alone probably called holy) the gameſters have been, in all ſenſes, ſhallow. The few times that we happened to be looking on, a few louis d'or, never more than fifty from one player, could be ſeen. And generally, at every deal, more ſilver than

than gold. And the coin, of both sorts, was all French. The resort formerly, too, used to be very different from what it is at present. And the records of the room still vaunt the princes who have been there, as in some stables of Spain, they regularly commemorate each most egregious ass they may have had come from Castile! Among these, the princes to wit, there have been not only the common figures of courts, the Navarres and the Valois, your grand dukes, and your infantas, but those rivals in romance, the King of Sweden and the Czar!

Of the martyrs to dissipation, that is the gaming table only, at Aix, too probable no bad little book might be made. But, as the artist said to the prince, Heaven forbid that we should know these things as well as those who are doomed to live by 'em!

The French fugitive noblesse are now the chief support of the place. Of course, any traveller may go in boots; and some, they said, were there in linen, which was the colour of them! And to ingratiate with these gentlemen, in the anti-room adjoining the saloon, there are frugal luxuries as they are wonted to desire, of tarts and small-beer, or Dutch cheese and gin, ennobled with a little sugar, as liqueurs!

Of two among these wretched beings, the gaming-table-wreck we saw, one of them at the table put fifty-louis d'or in his basket! At the first deal of rouge and noir, he put down twenty-five! and he lost! At the second deal his stake was fifteen. The deal went round, and he lost again! At the third, he risked at once the remaining ten louis d'ors! But, while the bets were collecting, and the cards shuffled, he seemed to recollect himself—he felt in his pockets, first one, and then the other; and with a quick short action of his left arm, pulling out two great French crowns and a little one, he looked at them on both sides, and then, after a short pause, desperately staked them also!

The fellow who kept the table, had covered the ten louis d'or—and now, he answered also, to the last forlorn hope of the two great crowns and the litle one! It was, for all the world, like the responce of echo on despair.

An accident prolonged the deal; and, in that moment, it was impossible not to think of a similar fatality in poor Goldsmith! who looking over a whist table, and, feeling in his pockets as if to count all the little money he had there, leisurely offered a bett of five pounds seventen and sixpence upon the odd trick."

At length, however, the deal came, and at the ninth card it was determined. The last ten louis, the two great crowns, and the little one went, where their fore-runners had gone before! The poor fellow, who was twirling his basket, instantly dashed it down! he started from his seat, and forcing through the circle, where he overturned two chairs in the way, he literally tore his hair! and with horrid blasphemies bursting through the folding doors in the middle of the room, he departed, and we never saw him more.

Another, who was also an emigrant, and had seen better days, had arrived at Aix, in the utmost need, pennyless — without hope, but in a friend. His friend did not fail. But his friend's circumstances did. Poor himself, in every thing but spirit, he could not, as he wished, relieve

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the poverty of others. He could, with the utmost effort of privation, part only with a few crowns.

With these, the new stranger entered the great room at Aix, and getting upon one of the rush bottom chairs in the outer circle at the table, and making a long arm he tossed two crowns upon the board. Winning that, he doubled the stake, and won that too. So he went on, encreasing at each deal; till, actually getting fifty louis, he was so daring as to venture them! His venture, yet more wonderful, prospered, and he got one hundred louis d'or in one evening.

He had the wit to cut a winner —after opening the last rouleau to see that there might be no mistake, he let all the money glide gradually over one another into his pocket!

————With many a bout
Of linked sweetness long drawn out!

He buttoned up, hurried by the centinels down the great stairs, and went with impatience, not unamiable, to tell the glad tidings to his friend. And though gone to bed, he knocked him up!—They talked the thing over as, may be thought, with sufficient energy, rapidy, and glee. Till at length, sobering into purposes more composed, they rationally looked forward, and reckoned on the hundred pieces of gold as one reserve and sure refuge sufficient certainly in Germany, to make a man, if that man is a Frenchman, impregnable against want for two or three long years! He made a solemn resolution, if not a vow, never to game again.

To have made all sure, he should have left the town, but, as the devil ordained, he did not. He went next night to the redoute, but with no other purpose but to take some little refreshment, to talk away an hour, and return.

Insensibly, however, he sauntered by the table of rouge and noir, till, looking on, he became giddy, and fell in! Fortune failed him! And he followed her till he was fleeced of all that he had won! We actually saw him borrow a livre or two, to pay for his petty refreshments in the rooms!

The profit from this mischief (gaming) is computed at no less than 120,000 florins per annum. Of which 15,000 florins for a licence, are paid by the fellows who keep the bank! At Aix, this revenue, for permission to do evil, goes to the town: at Spa, the Bishop of Liege lays his hand upon it.

On the Longevity *of* Animals.

To the Editors *of the* Sporting Magazine.

Gentlemen,

THE length of life that animals would naturally attain has been in few cases exactly ascertained. Domestic animals, for the most part, are either sacrificed for the purposes of œconomy, or destroyed by accident, long before they reach the period that nature had assigned to them; and wild animals, are but in few cases, the objects of accurate observation. It is merely from accidental circumstances that the natural duration of the life of either of these can be ascertained.

Of all domestic animals, the sheep, and the cat, seem to be the shortest lived. The sheep at five or six years of age usually loses its teeth so much as to be able with difficulty, after that period to

to collect food sufficient for its subsistence; and few cats outlive the period of eight or ten years. The dogs live longer. I have had three dogs myself that all attained the age of fifteen or sixteen, and all of them suffered violent deaths at last. Another that died of old age, was known with certainty to be more than 21 years old, probably it might be a year or two more, but this could not be accurately ascertained. Many horses have been known to exceed thirty, and some, I think, have been known to live near half a century. The cow seldom continues to have good teeth beyond ten or twelve years.

But of all kinds of terrestial animals, the feathered tribe seem to be susceptible of the greatest longevity. A tame goose has been known to live a hundred years, and swans are apparently equally long lived. Among the wild fowls a few accidental cases have been recorded, that tend to prove that they in general live very long. To which list I beg to add the following case, which I had from the most undoubted authority;—

A great many years ago, Mr. Scot, of Benholm, near Montrose, had accidentally catched a sea gull (*vulgo*, a *sea maw*) whose wings he cut, and put it into his garden to clear it of slugs and other vermin of that sort. The bird remained in that situation for several years; and being kindly used, it became very familiar, so as to come, upon a call, to be fed at the kitchen-door. It was known by the name of *Willie*. This bird became at last so tame, that no care was taken to preserve it, and its wings having grown to full length, it flew away, joined the other gulls upon the beach, and came back from time to time to pay a visit to the house. It followed its companions, however, when they left this country; at which the family were much disconcerted. To their great joy, however, it returned with them next season; and with its usual familiarity returned to its old haunt, where it was welcomed with great joy, and fed very liberally with the garbage of fish, its favourite food. In this way it went and returned for *forty* years without intermission, and kept up its acquaintance in the most cordial manner; for, while in the country, it visited them almost daily, answered to its name like any domestic animal, and eat almost out of the hand. One year, however, very near the period of its final disappearance, Willie did not pay his respects to the family, for eight or ten days after the general flock of gulls were upon the coast, and great was the lamentation for his loss; as they naturally concluded he must be dead. The gentleman from whom I had this fact, happened to be there on a visit at that time, and was witness to, and cordially joined in their regret. But to the great joy of the whole family, a servant came running into the room one morning, while they were at breakfast, in extasy, calling out that Willie was returned. The whole company got up from table immediately to welcome Willie, and the humane guest among the rest. Food was soon found in abundance, and Willie, with his usual frankness, eat of it heartily, and was as tame as any barn yard fowl about the house. In a year or two afterwards, this grateful bird discontinued his visits for ever, so that they concluded he must be dead, but whether of old age, or from accidental causes could

could never be ascertained. I did not learn that they discovered any symptoms of decripitude or decline in this animal, seemingly the effects of age. J. A.

To the EDITORS *of the* SPORTING MAGAZINE.

GENTLEMEN,

In a work which tends, in so ample a manner, to diffuse useful and entertaining instruction, to inspire with a desire to investigate nature; and, under your impartial and discriminating management, to promote the expanse of genius, I beg you would insert, for the entertainment of the curious, and the speculation of the philosopher, the following singular instance of antinatural affection, I may call it, which very lately occurred, and which can be well authenticated.

A FRIEND of mine who enters into the researches of nature with activity, happened very lately to be paying a visit to a gentleman of independent fortune and respectability in a neghbouring county to Ayr, when, among other subjects of a like nature that were introduced, several instances of uncommon affection, manifested by animals of the brute creation, towards others of a different species, were enumerated: and, among the rest, the extraordinary instance of a cat, which belonged to the gentleman of the house, extending its maternal care to a poor solitary chicken, which having, by mistake, been placed along with some duck eggs, had, agreeably to nature, made its appearance in the world a considerable time before its companions; and as the cat had formerly given proofs of, I may say, a kind of philanthropic disposition, had been entrusted to its care. When my friend was there, the chicken was about a fortnight old, and had been nursed with a great deal of tenderness and care by its affectionate foster mother. Whenever it manifested an inclination to go out to feed, or again to benefit by the genial heat she afforded, she immediately put her body in the most favourable posture. This must appear very extraordinary, when we consider that a cat is, by nature, of all animals the most sullen and deceitful, and is possessed of an inherent enmity to all the feathered tribe. It will be difficult to account for so many different principles actuating the same animal. Can we suppose that that noble chivalry, that generous sensibility, talked of with such rapture by that profound orator Mr. Burke, but is now, alas! lost to France, after having been neglected or discarded by mankind, can be extending itself to animals of an inferior nature; or, that the words of the scripture are likely to be fulfilled, and that the age is approaching when the lamb will be found along with the wolf, and the wolf with the lamb? This is certainly an improving age. P.

PEDIGREES *of famous* HORSES.

MELPOMENE,

BRED by the late Mr. John Coates, of Castle Leavington, near Yarm, in Cleveland, Yorkshire, was got by Alcides, out of Lass of the Mill, by Oroonoko, (own brother to Othello, alias Black and all Black) which was the dam of little Davy, North Briton, Calliope, Young Matchem, North Star, Picture, &c. &c. grand dam of Mr. Vernon's Captive, Orpheus, Dutchess, Omphale, &c. Old Lass of the Mill,

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ſter to the above. Laſs of the Mill was grand dam of Bay Malton and Treaſurer, great grand dam of Elfrida and Columbus, and great great gran dam of the late Sir John Liſter Kay's famous Phœnomenon.

In 1768, Melpomene won a ſweepſtakes of 40 guineas over Richmond. In 1769, ſhe won the 4 years old 50l. at Malton, beating eaſy Mr. Robinſon's Minton. At Penrith, ſhe won 50l. and 50l. at Stockton upon Tees, beating, in 4 ſevere heats, Mr. Hutton's Ferret, Mr. Fenwick's Bennice, Sir James Pennyman's Daphne, and Mr. Dawſon's Labanus. Ferret got the firſt heat from Labanus, the ſecond a dead one between Berenice and Melpomene. The 3d and 4th warmly conteſted between Berenice and Melpomene; ſhe alſo won the 4 years old ſweepſtakes of 220gs. over Richmond, and on the day following, won the 4 yrs old of 50l. there.

In 1770, ſhe won the King's Plate at Newcaſtle upon Tyne, beating eaſy Mr. Bailey's Achilles, Mr. Preſton's Maſk, &c. won the Ladies' Plate at York of 95 guineas, alſo 50l. at Wakefield, beating Mr. Atkinſon's Dulcinea, who was 2d, and drawn and diſtanced the firſt heat Mr. Hutton's Lofty. Melpomene likewiſe won 50l. and the Steward's Cup added thereto, at Northallerton, beating, at 2 heats, Mr. Bell's Denmark, Mr. Fenton's Liberty, &c. A few days after the race Mr. Coates generouſly treated his friends and acquaintance at Yarm, and its neighbourhood, with wine, punch, &c. who all had the honour of drinking out of the cup, many of whom felt the potency of its contents, which, when filled, held about 3 quarts. Melpomene, to whom Mr. Coates was indebted for this valuable piece of plate, was afterwards engraven on its outſide, with her pedigree and different prizes ſhe had won.

Melpomene was ſold to Peregrine Wentworth, Eſq. of Toulſton Lodge, near Tadcaſter, for 500gs. in hand, and Mr. Coates was to receive 100gs. more, provided ſhe won 2 King's Plates in the following year.

At Newmarket firſt ſpring meeting, 1771, ſhe won the King's Plate for mares, beating Sir C. Bunbury's Sultana, by Young Cade, and Mr. Patterſon's Silvertail; ſhe afterwards won the King's Plate at Nottingham, beating, at two heats, the Hon. Morgan Vane's Emperor, and the King's Plate at York; alſo the Steward's Cup at Northallerton, beating, at 3 heats, Mr. Bell's Denmark, Mr. Hatton's Navigator, and Mr. Cornforth's Iris, which was the laſt time of her winning, and laſt but two of her running.

Melpomene was the dam of Mr. Thomas Burdon's Czarina, by Abram Blank,, the only one ſhe ever bred, for ſhe unfortunately broke her neck when Czarina was a foal.

Czarina won a match at 2 yrs old, againſt Mr. Hutchinſon's famous Turk colt; ſhe got a ſevere cold, and never would bear training afterward. Czarina with Orpheus and Ducheſs are now in the ſtud of Mr. Thomas Burdon, of Stainton Vale, in Cleveland, Yorkſhire. Ducheſs is the dam of Lord A. Hamilton's famous Reſtleſs, who run againſt Huby, at York, for the great ſubſcription of 295l. for 5 yr olds, on Wedneſday, Aug. 21, 1793.

They run the four miles in 7 minutes and 30½ ſeconds, which is 13 ſeconds leſs time than was ever run over that courſe by any

horſe

horse. Bay Malton run it in 7 minutes and 43½ seconds.

BLACKLEGS.

Was bred by Mr. Sheardon, a farmer of Elwick, near Hartlepool, in the bishoprick of Durham, was got by a son of Ellerker's Smiling Ball; her dam by a horse of the Hon. Fletcher Vane's. She was sold to a farmer near Thornton, in Cleveland, Yorkshire, for his children to ride to school on, who sold her to a person of the name of Hudson, of York, whose property she was when in training. In 1752, she won 50l. at Hull, beating at 2 heats, Mr. Brackin's Miss Sedbury, and 3 others; 50l. at Stockton upon Tees, beating at 2 heats, Mr. Tiley's Milk Maid, Mr. Hall's Orlando, &c. In 1753, she won 50l. at Shrewsbury, beating Mr. Leach's True Blue, and Mr. Dutton's Ajax. 50l. at Newton, Lancashire, beating at 2 heats. Mr. Lowe's Blue Bonnet, and Mr. Kemp's Creeping Kate. 50l. at York, beating Silverlegs and Adam. 50l. at Doncaster, beating at 2 heats, Hall's Orlando, and Pierson's Golden Legs. In 1754, Black Legs won 50l. at Hull, distanced the 1st heat, Mr. Norris's Cogdie and Mr. Wilson's Curtis. 50l. at York, beating at 3 heats, Comet, Trinket, &c. 50l. at Swaffham, beating easy, at 2 heats, the Duke of Hamilton's Figure, Mr. Vernon's Danby Cade.

Blacklegs was beat at 2 heats at Malden, with great difficulty, by Driver, only 5 days before, and travelled from thence to Swaffham, upwards of 70 miles, in hopes of meeting him there, but was disappointed.

In 1755, 50l. at Shrewsbury, beating at 2 heats, Mr. Brookes's Lady Thigh, Mr. Edgerton Cade's Maidenhead, and 50l. at York, viz. wt. 9st. 14 hands, aged, for mile heats.

Mr. Hudson's br. m. Black Legs, by a son of Smiling Ball, aged, 8st. 3lb. 8oz.	2	3	1	1
Lord Rockingham's b. h. Cato, by Regulus, aged, 10st. 14oz.	3	1	2	2
Mr. Lunego's ch. h. Driver, by Beaver's Driver, aged, 9st. 7lb. 14oz.	1	2	3	3

At starting, even money Cato won; 5 to 4 Cato agst Driver, and 4 to 1 Blacklegs did not win. The first heat was warmly contested by Driver and Blacklegs, won by Driver by only a length. After the 1st heat, even money on Cato; the second heat won by only half a neck; after the heat 4 to 1 on Cato. The 3d heat won by hardly half a neck, after the heat 3 to 1 on Blacklegs, and even money Cato agst Driver. The 4th heat they all went off at the top of their rate. The mare got the lead by about a length, and kept it all the way, never once being headed, and won with great difficulty, by about a length. It was one of the severest races ever run. Blacklegs was rode by Stephen Hunter, Cato by John Singleton, and Driver by Thomas Brett.

In 1756, she won 50l. at Hull, beating at 2 heats, Mr. Wood's Whittington, on whom the odds were 2 to 1. 50l. at York, beating Little David and Trimmer.

In 1758, 50l. at Lancaster, beating at 2 heats, Mr. Morly's Monky, and Mr. Robinson's Modesty: this was the 14th 50l. that she won, all of which were give-and-take.

ADOLPHUS

Was bred by Mr. Lodge, of Richmond, Yorkshire, was got by Regulus, (his dam Sappho's dam) by Croft's Partner, which

was Mr. Lodge's famous roan mare. Adolphus won 5 King's Plates, when 6 yrs old, 12st. each. He alfo won 4 50l. prizes, and two matches, one of 240gs. the other 200gs. Towards the clofe of Adolphus's running, he beat the famous Tantivy, Fair Rachael, Fauftus, and Mr. Kick's Genius that beat Conteft for a King's Plate. Adolphus was alfo one of the horfes that run in Mr. Shafto's match againft time, viz. 50¼ in two hours.

Plan of a VETERINARY SCHOOL, *propofed to and adopted by the* NATIONAL CONVENTION.

CITIZENS, the National Convention having invited its members to direct their attention to commerce and agriculture, I haften to comply with that invitation, by ftating fuch obfervations as have occurred to me on this important fubject. The tendency of my labours is to refcue the Veterinary art from that oblivion to which it has been configned, and to make it of general utility to the French nation.

The Veterinary art is not folely confined to the cure of the difeafes incident to horfes. It comprehends every thing that relates to the rearing, the preferving and breeding of fuch domeftic animals as are conducive to trade and agriculture. In order to attain this object, it is neceffary to devife the moft fimple and effectual means, which confifts in the formation of fchools for the inftruction of young men. Thefe inftitutions may be arranged and treated of in the following manner:

1. THE NUMBER OF PUPILS.

It may not be foreign to the purpofe to obferve at the outfet, that the republic contains at leaft 30,000 individuals, whofe occupation is the fhoeing of horfes, mules, &c. and treating thofe animals under the various difeafes to which they are fubject. Now it will not be denied that the greater part of thofe perfons are illiterate and uninftructed in their bufinefs. The remedy for this inconvenience is to fill their places gradually with others, who are converfant in the different branches of this fcience.

The number of loffes fuftained in time of war from flight wounds and difeafes, demonftrate the utility of this inftitution, and point out the neceffity of having fkilful farriers with the armies to diminifh the fatal effects of that fcourge. From a variety of circumftances, precarious in their nature, it is impoffible to fay what number of pupils ought to be upon the eftablifhment.

2. RECEPTION OF THE PUPILS.

The Veterinary Art may be reduced to two diftinct heads—Theory and Practice. The theoretical courfe ought to be confined to the inveftigation of principles, and the application of thofe principles to practice. The expences of the inftitution being difcharged by the Republic, every citizen ought to have an equal right to the benefit of it. The practical courfe muft unavoidably be attended with confiderable expence to the State, which ought to be in fome degree reimburfed by labour; no citizen ought therefore to be admitted without fome previous knowledge of the bufinefs.

3. ADMISSION AND MODE OF TREATMENT.

A certain number of vacancies ought to be fupplied by fuch as have acquired fome knowledge of the art. Of this defcription a fuf-

a sufficient number might be found among the sons of farriers, indigent farmers, and others, in the habit of rearing and training cattle, particularly among the sons of those who have died in defence of their country. Every candidate, to be eligible, should be able to read and write; they ought to be supported at the expence of the government through the whole of their studies. The artists, who have completed their education under these institutions, will be sufficient for the business in their respective Communes, and likewise for the exigences of the armies of the Republic.

4. Studies.

In these seminaries the pupils should be taught the various diseases incident to horses, &c. and the mode of treatment. Anatomy, phisiology, botany, materia medica; to distinguish the properties of each species of animals, and to train or break them in, to ascertain the nature of disorders, whether internal or external, endemic, or epidemic; to perform operations, to understand the principles and construction of wheel carriages, and finally to apply theory to practice. These branches of science constitute the Veterinary Art, and form the most essential part of their education.

5. Instructors.

The late King of Prussia, convinced of the utility of this science in battle, in his consultation with Poungelat, founder of the Veterinary College at Lyons, asked whether in his opinion a charge with cavalry ought to be made by the trot, or the gallop. The artist replied that the former was preferable to the latter, but added that no less depended on the accomplishments of the horse than on the skill of the rider in managing him. This sagacious monarch availed himself of that intimation, and was afterwards as diligent in training his horses as in drilling his men.

The institution ought to be complete before we multiply the establishments. To effect this the institution should be divided into distinct classes, and a professor appointed to each.

It would therefore be necessary to appoint seven professors to the schools in Paris: 1. A professor in anatomy and phisiology. 2. One of Farriery. 3. One of medicine, botany, and agriculture. 4. One for injuries internal and external. 5. One for training and breaking in. 6. One for judging of the properties of horses and oxen from their external appearance, and likewise for adapting the work and fodder for their nature and powers. And 7. One for the construction of wheel carriages. In addition to these professors an equal number of suppleans ought to be appointed who should also have the right of succession in case of removal or death. The professors in the school of Lyons ought to be reduced to four.

6. The means of carrying this plan into execution.

It will be necessary for every establishment to have a riding school, in the form of an amphitheatre, stables, or hospitals, for horses and cattle under cure, apart from the other stables, cots for sheep and goats, hog styes, hen roosts, elabotaries, forges, large yards, extensive enclosures, and every convenience for the accommodation and improvement of domestic animals.

The

The national edifices will be adequate to this purpofe, and the convent belonging to the ci-devant Abbey Victor de Paris, will be a fit place for the fchool of Alfort, now at Charenton.

The public good makes this removal neceffary, as the Commune of Paris is the chief refidence of the arts and fciences, and likewife the grand national repofitory.

It will be requifite te have a collection of fkeletons, approved fpecifications, models, and patterns. This collection is of three kinds, viz. anatomical, pathalogical, and mechanical. The anatomical collection ought to be fo contrived as to furnifh the ftudent with a progreffive feries of fubjects whereby he might foon acquire fuch a knowledge of anatomy as to enable him to proceed judicioufly in the diffection of animals. He might then proceed to reafon on the mechanifm of the animal fyftem, and defcribe the ufe of each competent part.

Pathology having fuch analogy to anatomy, a particular defcription of this collection would be unneceffary.

The mechanical collection is not lefs neceffary than the former. It ought to confift of tools and implements of every kind for the conftruction of machines for war and agriculture, with patterns of harnefs fuitable to each.

8. Forges.

The bufinefs of a farrier is difficult to acquire, and it is not in fchools that young men are expected to become acquainted with it. All we aim at in this analyfis of the inftitution, is to point out the means of acquiring that knowledge which experience cannot fail to bring as near perfection as human nature will admit.

9. Horsemanship.

In order to make proficients in horfemanfhip, there muft be horfes, ftables, a covered ride, an open one, and an extenfive area for practifing evolutions. This article comprehends both the veterinary art and the fkill of the rider. It is not to be expected that the Republic fhould totally difband its cavalry. In peace, a confiderable number ought always to be kept up according to circumftances. Should not this meafure be deemed expedient, however, it would be proper to exercife before the commencement of hoftilities, and not to call upon raw foldiers to face the enemy.

France produces the beft war horfes in the world for the five fervices now adopted. The heavy cavalry, the dragoons, the huffars or chaffeurs, for the artillery, and for baggage waggons. The common mode of training deftroys horfes before they are habituated to labour. Ill-ufage, the cuftom of docking and croping, bad fodder, hard work, difeafed ftuds, and various other caufes, bring on premature old age, and contaminate the breed.

10. Training of horses.

The training of horfes is one of the moft important branches of the Veterinary art. Inftruction muft be conveyed by example and demonftration. The pupils will then proceed on this ftudy with method, and that which has hitherto been merely the effect of chance and circumftances, and the inftinct of genius will be in future the refult of art.

The means for attaining this end will be to form a true School of Œconomy, which ſhall be devoted to experiments. Such a number of animals will be kept as the climate will allow.

The propoſed eſtabliſhment is of ſuch importance that, if it related only to horſes, the plan ſubmitted to the Convention ought to be adopted.

I ſhall quote here a remark of Buffon :—At the end of the article upon the horſe, he ſays, I cannot conclude the hiſtory of the horſe without remarking with regret, that the health of this uſeful and precious animal has been hitherto abandoned to the care and practice, often blind, of men without knowledge, and without merit. The art, which the ancients called the Veterinary art, is ſcarcely known but by name. I am perſuaded that if ſome phyſicians were to turn their attention to the ſubject, it would amply recompence them by its ſucceſs; it would not only enrich him, but it would even make him celebrated and admired.

As the ſtructure and temperament of horſes is leſs complicated than in men, the diſeaſes are of courſe more eaſily removed: without placing any dependance on the ample range of invention, without relying on new experiments, we may arrive without fear or reproach at a very conſiderable maſs of knowledge, even by analogous reaſoning, and from the treatment of men under infirmities which they have in common with brutes, we may draw the moſt uſeful deduction in the Veterinary art.

Fifteen reſolutions for the organization of Veterinary Schools were propoſed, and adopted by the Convention.

ON HUNTING.

LETTER XVI.

To the Editors *of the* Sporting Magazine.

Gentlemen,

IF the requeſt of your correſpondent ſome time back (for a more ſpeedy inſertion of my letters) gave me ſatisfaction, what muſt my feelings now be on ſeeing the elegant decorations which you have thought proper to draw from them? Be aſſured, Gentlemen, did my ability keep pace with my inclination, the concluſion on the ſubject would ſoon take place, but that not being the caſe, I hope you will pardon the delay, and take them from me as they riſe, without murmuring. I promiſed in my laſt ſome further directions reſpecting hounds, wich I now proceed to acquit myſelf of.

There certainly cannot be a greater mortification to a fox-hunter, than his having unſteady hounds, for it is impoſſible to have ſport with them, they are half tired before the fox is found, and are not to be depended upon afterwards. It is a great pleaſure when a hound challenges, to be certain he is right, but how cruel the diſappointment to hear a rate immediately ſucceed it, and inſtead of halloos of encouragement the ſmacking of whips take place; this ſhows that a few riotous and diſorderly hounds, do an infinity of miſchief, never, let me recommend to the particular attention of the ſportſman, put ſuch among the reſt, but let them be taken from them and chaſtiſed, and if found to be incorrigible, hang them.

There are many good purpoſes anſwered in ſeparating the riotous ones

ones from thofe that are fteady, it not only prevents the latter from getting the blood they fhould not, but it alfo prevents them from being overawed by the fmacking of whips, which is too apt to obftruct *drawing*, and going into *deep cover*. Mr. Beckford mentions a circumftance that happened in his pack, which may ferve to elucidate the fubject; and I fhall therefore quote it:

"A couple of hounds, (fays this gentleman) which I received from a neighbour laft year, were hurtful to my pack. They had run with a pack of *harriers*; and as I foon found, were never afterwards to be broken from *hare*. It was the beginning of the feafon; covers were thick, hares in plenty, and we feldom killed lefs than five or fix in the morning. The pack at laft got fo much blood that they would hunt them as if they were defigned to hunt nothing elfe. I parted with that couple of hounds, and my pack became as fteady as they were before," From thefe obfervations it may be plainly feen, that unlefs a known good pack of hounds are to be difpofed of, the acceptance of old ones would be highly improper. In fhort, my idea is, that the encouragement of the breeding of hounds yourfelf is the only means of getting a handfome, good, and fteady pack; befides, draft hounds may bring vices enough along with them to fpoil a whole pack. For if they fhould prove unfteady, it will not be in your power to make them otherwife: and experience will foon teach you that an old hound is more likely to give trouble than all your young ones; the latter will, at leaft, ftop, but an obftinate old hound will frequently run mute, if he finds he can run no other way. It may be further noticed, that old hounds who are unacquainted with the people you employ, will not readily hunt for them; and fuch as were fteady in their own pack, may become unfteady in yours. "I once, (fays Mr. Beckford,) faw an extraordinary inftance of this, when I kept harriers. Hunting one day on the downs, a well known foxhound belonging to a neighbouring gentleman, came and joined us, and as he both ran fafter than we did, and fkirted more, he broke every fault, and killed many hares. I faw this hound often in his own pack afterwards, where he was perfectly fteady; and though he conftantly hunted in covers, where hares were in great plenty, I never remember to have feen him run one ftep after them."

If a hound, (as is frequently the cafe) is addicted to any vice, particularly that of killing fheep, the fevereft difcipline fhould be inflicted on him. In an old hound it is, I am certain, incurable; therefore the halter is the only remedy that can be taken.

Throughout the whole of my letters, I have recommended the making of your hounds fteady, but men have frequently been feen more unfteady than them. Nothing can be more difgufting to the ear of a good fportfman, than to hear hounds hallood one minute, and rated the next. Dogs are fenfible animals: they foon find out what is required of them, when we do not confufe them by our own heedleffnefs.—When we encourage them to hunt a fcent which they have been rated from, and perhaps feverely chaftifed for hunting, they muft needs think us cruel, capricious, and inconfiftent.

Conceiving

Conceiving what I have now written will occupy a sufficient portion of the room you have done me the honour of alotting for my compositions, I shall, for the present, take my leave, assuring you of my full determination to resume the subject in your next Number.

And am, Gentlemen,
Your obliged
Humble Servant,
ACASTUS.

Jan. 10, 1795.

BREEDING *of* HORSES.

WHEN the stallion is chosen, and all the mares intended for him are collected together, there must be another stone-horse, to discover which of the mares are in heat; and, at the same time, contribute to inflame them. All the mares are to be brought successively to this stone-horse; which should also be inflamed, and suffered frequently to neigh. As he is for leaping every one, such as are not in heat keep him off, whilst those which are so suffer him to approach them. But instead of being allowed to satisfy his impulse, he must be led away, and the real stallion substituted in his stead. This trial is necessary for ascertaining the true time of the mare's heat, especially of those which have not yet had a colt; for with regard to such as have recently foaled, the heat usually begins nine days after their delivery; and on that very day they may be led to the stallion to be covered; and nine days after, by the experiment above mentioned, it may be known whether they are still in heat. If they are, they must be covered a second time; and thus successively every ninth day while their heat continues: for when they are impregnated, their heat abates, and in a few days ceases entirely.

But that every thing may be done easily and conveniently, and at the same time with success and advantage, great attention, expence, and precaution are requisite. The stud must be fixed in a good soil, and in a suitable place, proportioned to the number of mares and stallions intended to be used. This spot must be divided into several parts, inclosed with rails or ditches well fenced; in the part where the pasture is the richest, the mares in fold, and those with colts by their sides, are to be kept. Those which are not impregnated, or have not yet been covered, are to be separated, and kept with the fillies in another close, where the pasture is less rich, that they may not grow too fat, which would obstruct the progress of generation. Lastly, the young stone colts or geldings, are to be kept in the driest part of the fields and where the ground is most unequal: that by running over the uneven surface, they may acquire a freedom in the motion of their legs and shoulders. This close, where the stone colts are kept, must be very carefully separated from the others, lest the young horses break their bounds and enervate themselves with the mares. If the tract be so large as to allow of dividing each of these closes into two parts, for putting oxen and horses into them alternately, the pasture will last much longer than if continually eaten by horses: the ox improving the fertility, whereas the horse lessens it. In each of these closes should be a pond: standing water being better than running, which of-

ten gripes them; and if there are any trees in the ground, they fhould be left ftanding, their fhade being very agreeable to the horfes in great heats: but all ftems or ftumps fhould be grubbed up, and all holes levelled, to prevent accidents. In thefe paftures your horfes fhould feed during the fummer; but in the winter the mares fhould be kept in the ftable and fed with hay. The colts alfo muft be houfed, and never fuffered to feed abroad in winter, except in very fine weather. Stallions that ftand in the ftable, fhould be fed more with ftraw than hay: and moderately exercifed till covering time, which generally lafts from the beginning of April to the end of June. But during this feafon they fhould have no other exercife, and be plentifully fed, but with the fame food as ufual. Before the ftallion is brought to the mare, he fhould be dreffed, as that will greatly increafe his ardour. The mare muft alfo be curried, and have no fhoes on her hind feet, fome of them being ticklifh, and will kick the ftallion. A perfon holds the mare by a halter, and two others lead the ftallion by long reins; when he is in a proper fituation, another affiftant carefully directs the yard, pulling afide the mare's tail, as a fingle hair might hurt him dangeroufly. It fometimes happens that the ftallion does not complete the work of generation, coming from the mare without making any injection: it fhould therefore be attentively obferved, whether, in the laft moments of the copulations the dock of the ftallions tale has a vibrating motion; for fuch a motion always accompanies the emeffion of the feminal lymph. If he has performed the act, he muft on no confideration be fuffered to repeat it; but be led away directly to the ftable, and there kept two days. For however able a good ftallion may be of covering every day during the three months, it is much better to let him be led to a mare only every other day; his produce will be greater, and he himfelf lefs exaufted. During the firft feven days let four different mares be fucceffively brought to him; and the ninth day let the firft be again brought, and fo fucceffively while they continue in heat; but as foon as the heat of any one is over, a frefh mare is to be put in her place, and covered in her turn every nine days; and as feveral retain even at the firft, fecond, or third time, it is computed that a ftallion, by fuch management, may, during the three months, cover 15 or 18 mares, and beget 10 or 12 colts. Thefe animals have a very large quantity of the feminal lymph; fo that a confiderable portion of it is fhed during the emiffion. In the mares likewife is an emiffion, or rather a diftillation of the feminal lymph during the whole time they are horfing; ejecting a vifcid whitifh lymph, called the *heats*, which ceafe on conception. This ichor the Greeks called *hippomanes*; and pretended that philtres might be made of it, one remarkable effect of which was, to render a horfe frantic with luft. This hippomanes is very different from that found in the fecundines of the foal, which M. Daubenton firft difcovered, and has fo accurately defcribed its nature, origin, and fituation. The ejection of this liquor is the moft certain fign of the mare's heat; but it is alfo known by the inflation of the lower part of the vulva, by her frequent neighings, and attempts

to

to get to the horſes. After being covered, nothing more is requiſite than to lead her away to the field. The firſt foal of a mare is never ſo ſtrongly formed as the ſucceeding; ſo that care ſhould be taken to procure for her, the firſt time, a larger ſtallion, that the defect of the growth may be compenſated by the largeneſs of the ſize. Particular regard ſhould alſo be had to the difference or congruity of the faſhion of the ſtallion and the mare, in order to correct the faults of the one by the perfections of the other: eſpecially never to make any diſproportionate copulations, as of a ſmall horſe with a large mare; or a large horſe with a ſmall mare; as the produce of ſuch copulation would be ſmall, or badly proportioned. It is by gradations that we muſt endeavour to arrive at natural beauty: for inſtance, to give to a mare a little too clumſy,a well made horſe and finely ſhaped; to a ſmall mare, a horſe a little higher; to a mare which is faulty in her fore hand, a horſe with an elegant head and noble cheſt, &c.

It has been obſerved, that horſes fed in dry and light grounds, produce temperate, ſwift, and vigorous foals, with muſcular legs and a hard hoof; while the ſame bred in marſhes and moiſt paſtures have produced foals with a large heavy head, a thick carcaſe, clumſy legs, bad hoofs, and broad feet. Theſe differences proceed from the air and food, which is eaſily underſtood; but what is more difficult to be accounted for, and ſtill more eſſential than what we have hitherto obſerved, is, to be continually croſſing the breed to prevent a degeneracy.

In coupling of horſes, the colour and ſize ſhould be ſuited to each other, the ſhape contraſted, and the breed croſſed by an oppoſition of climates; but horſes and mares foaled in the ſame ſtud ſhould never be joined. Theſe are eſſential articles; but there are others which ſhould by no means be neglected: as that no ſhort docked mares be ſuffered in a ſtud, becauſe from their being unable to keep off the flies, they are much more tormented by them than others which have a long ſweeping tail: and their continual agitations from the ſtings of theſe inſects, occaſions a diminution of the quantity of their milk, and has a great influence on the conſtitution and ſize of the colt, which will be vigorous in proportion as its dam is a good nurſe. Care muſt alſo be taken, that the ſtud mares be ſuch as have been always brought up in paſtures, and never overworked. Mares which have always been brought up in the ſtable on dry food, and afterwards turned to graſs, do not breed at firſt: ſome time is required for accuſtoming them to this new aliment.

Though the uſual ſeaſon for the heat of mares be from the beginning of April to the end of June, yet it is not uncommon to find ſome among a large number that are in heat before that time; but it is adviſable to let this heat paſs over without giving them to the ſtallion, becauſe they would foal in winter; and the colts, beſides the inclemency of the ſeaſon, would have bad milk for their nouriſhment. Again, if the mares are not in heat till after the end of June, they ſhould not be covered that ſeaſon: becauſe the colts being foaled in the ſummer, have not time for acquiring ſtrength ſufficient to repel the injuries of the following winter.

 Many

Many, instead of bringing the stallion to the mare, turn him loose into the close, where all the mares are brought together; and there leave him to choose such as will stand to him. This is a very advantageous method for the mares: they will always take horse more certainly than in the other; but the stallion, in six weeks, will do himself more damage than in several years by moderate exercise, conducted in the manner we have already mentioned.

When the mares are pregnant, and their belly begins to swell, they must be separated from those that are not, lest they hurt them. They usually go to 11 months and some days; and foal standing, whereas most other quadrupeds lie down. Those that cannot foal without great difficulty, must be assisted; the foal must be placed in a proper situation; and sometimes, if dead, drawn out with cords. The head of the colt usually presents itself first, as in all other animals; at its coming out of the matrix, it breaks the secundines or integuments that inclose it, which is accompanied with a great flux of the lymph contained in them: and at the same time one or more solid lumps are discharged, formed by the sediment of the inspissated liquor of the allantoids. This lump, which the ancients called the *hippomanes of the colt*, is so far from being, as they imagined, a mass of flesh adhering to the head of the colt, that it is separated from it by a membrane called *amnois*. As soon as the colt is fallen, the mare licks it, but without touching the hippomanes; which points out another error of the ancients, who affirmed that she instantly devours it.

The general custom is to have a mare covered nine days after her foaling, that no time may be lost; but it is certain, that the mare having, by this means, both her present and future foal to nourish, her ability is divided, and she cannot supply both so largely as she might one only. It would therefore be better, in order to have excellent horses, to let the mares be covered only every other year; they would last the longer, and bring foals more certainly: for, in common studs, it is so far from being true that all mares which have been covered bring colts every year, that it is considered as a fortunate circumstance if half or at most two thirds of them foal.

Mares, when pregnant, will admit of copulation; but it is never attended with a superfœtation. They usually breed till they are 14 or 15 years of age; and the most vigorous till they are above 18. Stallions, when well managed, will engender till the age of 20, and even beyond; but it must be observed, that such horses as are soonest made stallions, are also the soonest incapable of generation; thus the large horses, which acquire strength sooner than the slender, and are therefore often used as stallions as soon as they are four years old, are incapable of generation before they are 16.

Hunting *in* India.

HUNTING was a favourite diversion of the great and blooder conqueror Jenghiz Khan, if indeed we can apply the word *diversion* to a monster whose mind was set upon the destruction of his own species, and who only endavoured to make the murder

of

of brutes subservient to that of men, by keeping his soldiers in a kind of warfare with the beasts when they had no human enemies to contend with. His expeditions were conducted on a plan similar to that of the Mexicans; and were no doubt attended with still greater success, as his numerous army could inclose a much greater space than all the Indians whom the Spanish viceroy could muster. The East Indian Princes still show the same inclination to the chase; and Mr. Blane, who attended the hunting excursions of Asoph Ul Dowlah, visir of the Mogul empire, and nabob of Oude in 1785 and 1786, gives the following account of the method practised on this occasion.

The time chosen for the hunting party is about the beginning of December; and the diversion is continued till the heats, which commence about the beginning of March, oblige them to stop. During this time a circuit of between 400 and 600 miles is generally made; the hunters bending their course towards the skirts of the northern mountains, where the country is wild and uncultivated. The visir takes along with him not only his court and seraglio, but a great part of the inhabitants of his capital. His immediate attendants may amount to about 2000; but besides these he is also followed by 500 or 600 horse, and several battalions of regular seapoys with their field pieces. Four or five hundred elephants are also carried along with him; of which some are used for riding, others for fighting, and some for clearing the jungles and forests of the game. About as many sumpter horses of the beautiful Persian and Arabian breeds are carried along with him. A great many wheel carriages drawn by bullocks likewise attend, which are used chiefly for the convenience of the women; sometimes, also he has an English chaise or two, and sometimes a chariot; but all these as the well as the horses are merely for show, the visir himself never using any other conveyance than an elephant, or sometimes when fatigued or indisposed a palanquin. The animals used in the sport are principally greyhounds, of which there may be about 300; he has also about 200 hawks, and a few trained leopards for hunting deer. There are a great number of marksmen, whose profession it is to shoot deer; with many fowlers, who provide game; as none of the natives of India know how to shoot game with small shot, or to hunt with slow hounds. A vast number of matchlocks are carried along with the company with many English pieces of various kinds 40 or 50 pairs of pistols, bows and arrows, besides swords, daggers, and sabres without number. There are also nets of various kinds, some for quails, and others very large, for fishing, which are carried along with him upon elephants, attended by fishermen, so as always to be ready for throwinto any river or lake that may be met with. Every article that can contribute to luxury or pleasure is likewise carried along with the army. A great many carts are loaded with the Ganges water, and even ice is transported for cooling the drink. The fruits of the season and fresh vegetables are daily sent to him from his gardens by bearers stationed at the distance of every ten miles; by which means each article is conveyed day or night at the rate of four miles an hour. Besides the animals already men-

tion

tioned, there are alſo fighting antelopes, buffaloes, and rams in great numbers; alſo ſeveral hundred pigeons, ſome fighting cocks, with a vaſt variety of parrots, nightingales, &c.

To complete the magnificence or extravagance of this expedition, there is always a large bazar, or moving town, which attends the camp; conſiſting of ſhopkeepers and artificers of all kinds, money-changers, dancing-women; ſo that, on the moſt moderate calculation, the whole number of people in his camp cannot be computed at fewer than 20,000. The nabob himſelf, and all the gentlemen of his camp, are provided with double ſets of tents and equipage, which are always ſent the day before to the place to which he intends to go; and this is generally eight or ten miles in whatever direction moſt game is expected; ſo that by the time he has finiſhed his ſport in the morning, he finds his whole camp ready pitched for his reception.

The nabob, with the attending gentlemen, proceed in a regular moving court or durbar, and thus they keep converſing together and looking out for game. A great many foxes, hares, jackals, and ſometimes deer, are picked up by the dogs, as they paſs along; the hawks are carried immediately before the elephants, and let fly at whatever game is ſprung on them, which is generally partridges, buſtards, quails, and different kinds of herons: theſe laſt affording excellent ſport with the falcons or ſharp-winged hawks. Wild boars are ſometimes ſtarted, and either ſhot or run down by the dogs and horſemen. Hunting the tyger, however, is looked upon as the principal diverſion, and the diſcovery of one of theſe animals is accounted a matter of great joy. The cover in which the tyger is found is commonly long graſs, or reeds of ſuch an height as frequently to reach above the elephants; and it is difficult to find him in ſuch a place, as he commonly endeavours either to ſteal off, or lies ſo cloſe to the ground that he cannot be rouſed till the elephants are almoſt upon him. He then roars and ſkulks away, but is ſhot as ſoon as he can be ſeen; it being generally contrived that the nabob ſhall have the complement of firing firſt. If he be not diſabled, the tyger continues to ſkulk along, followed by the line of elephants; the nabob and others ſhooting at him as often as he can be ſeen till he falls. The elephants themſelves are very much afraid of this terrible animal, and diſcover their apprehenſions by ſhrieking and roaring as ſoon as they begin to ſmell him or hear him growl; generally attempting to turn away from the place where he is. When the tyger can be traced to any particular ſpot, the elephants are diſpoſed of in the circle round him, in which caſe he will at laſt make a deſperate attack, ſpringing upon the elephant that is neareſt, and attempting to tear him with his teeth or claws. Some, but very few, of the elephants, can be brought to attack the tyger; and this they do by curling up their trunks under their mouths, and then attempting to toſs, or otherwiſe deſtroy him with their tuſks, or to cruſh him with their feet or knees. It is conſidered as good ſport to kill one tyger in a day: though ſometimes, when a female is met with her young ones, two or three will be killed.

The other objects of purſuit in theſe

theſe excurſions are wild elephants, buffaloes, and rhinoceroſes. Our author was preſent at the hunting of a wild elephant of vaſt ſize and ſtrength. An attempt was firſt made to take him alive by ſurrounding him with tame elephants, while he was kept at bay by crackers and other fireworks; but he conſtantly eluded every effort of this kind. Sometimes the drivers of the tame elephants got ſo near him, that they threw ſtrong ropes over his head, and endeavoured to detain him by faſtening them around trees; but he conſtantly ſnapped the ropes like packthreads, and purſued his way to the foreſt. Some of the ſtrongeſt and moſt furious of the fighting elephants were then brought up, to engage him; but he attacked them with ſuch fury, that they were all obliged to deſiſt. In his ſtruggle with one of them, he broke one of his tuſks, and the broken piece, which was upwards of two inches in diameter, of ſolid ivory, flew up into the air ſeveral yards above their heads. Orders were now given to kill him, as it appeared impoſſible to take him alive: but even this was not accompliſhed without the greateſt difficulty. He twice turned and attacked the party who purſued him, and in one of theſe attacks ſtruck the elephant obliquely on which the prince rode, threw him upon his ſide: but then paſſed on without offering any farther injury. At laſt he fell dead, after having received as was ſuppoſed upwards of 1000 balls into his body.

Deſcription of the CUR FOX.

THE cur fox is in ſize nearly the ſame as an ordinary cur dog. Its colour, a ruſſet brown; the hair never lies ſleek to the ſkin. Its eyes are remarkably lively and brilliant, and very ſignificant and expreſſive. Its tail is long and buſhy, which it ſeems greatly to admire, and frequently amuſes itſelf by endeavouring to catch it as it runs round. In cold weather, when it lies down, it folds it about its head.

There are ſeveral varieties of foxes in Britain; but that above deſcribed is the moſt common, and approaches neareſt the habitations of mankind. It lurks about the out-houſes of the farmer, and carries off all the poultry within its reach. It is remarkably playful and familiar when tamed; but, like many wild animals half reclaimed, will, on the leaſt offence, bite thoſe it is moſt familiar with: and it is always of a thieviſh diſpoſition.

The fox ſleeps much during the day; but during the night it is active in the ſearch of its prey which it often obtains by ſurpriſing artifices; on which account the cunning of the fox has become proverbial; and numberleſs inſtances of it are related in all countries. He will eat fleſh of any kind, but prefers that of hares, rabbits, poultry, and all kinds of birds. Thoſe that live near the ſea coaſts will, for want of other food, eat crabs, ſhrimps, muſcles, and other ſhell fiſh.— They are alſo fond of grapes, and do great damage in vineyards to which they can have acceſs.

They are ſo greedy of honey as boldly to attack the wild bees for it; and frequently rob them of their ſtores, though much incommoded by the ſtinging of the bees.

The fox ſleeps ſound; and, like the dog, lies in a round form. When he is only repoſing himſelf he ſtretches out his hind legs,

legs, and lies upon his belly. In this poſition he ſpies the birds as they alight on the hedges or places near him, and is ready to ſpring upon ſuch as are within his reach, he rarely lies expoſed; but chooſes the cover of ſome break, where he is pretty ſecure from being ſurpriſed. Crows, magpies, and other birds, which conſider the fox as a common enemy, will often give notice of his retreat, by the moſt clamarous notes, and frequently follow him a conſiderable way, from tree to tree, repeating their outcries.

Foxes produce but once a year, from three to ſix young ones at a time. When the female is pregnant, ſhe retires, and ſeldom goes out of her hole. She comes in ſeaſon in winter; and young foxes are found in the month of April. If ſhe perceives that her habitation is diſcovered, ſhe carries them off, one by one, to a more ſecure retreat. The young are brought forth blind like puppies. They grow eighteen months, or two years, and live thirteen years.

There is ſo little difference between the dog and fox, that it is difficult to characteriſe them diſtinctly from each other. Yet the dog diſcovers a great antipathy to the fox, and purſues him with ſurpriſing keenneſs. Experiments have proved, however, that the fox and dog may be brought to breed together; though not without difficulty. Whether the progeny can again produce, or if they be infertile, like mules, ſeems not to have been yet fully aſcertained.

Major Semple.

HAVING given ſome particulars of this *celebrated* character in our Third Volume, pages 191 and 249, we are induced to believe, that the following account of his new *achievements* will not be leſs entertaining to our readers.

Friday, January 2, Major Semple was brought before Nicholas Bond, Eſq. the ſitting magiſtrate at the Public Office, Bow Street, on a charge of having committed divers frauds under the aſſumed names of Col. Lawſon, James George Liſle, &c. he was apprehended in conſequence of having defrauded Mr. Oliphant, Hatter, of Cockſpur Street, of ſix guineas.

On the Major being put to the bar, Mr. Oliphant ſaid, that the priſoner came to his houſe a few days ſince, ſaying his name was James George Liſle, and produced a commiſſion ſetting forth that he was a major in the Dutch ſervice. Under this Idea, Mr. Oliphant was induced to lend him ſix guineas, gave him credit for a new hat, he having left his commiſſion as a ſecurity; that he called on Friday laſt, and wanted to get the commiſſion back without returning the money, which afforded Mr. Oliphant ſome ſuſpicion of his intentions, in conſequence of which he had him apprehended accordingly.

Mr. Bentley, a Laceman, in Bedford-Street, ſtated, that the priſoner came to his ſhop under pretence of purchaſing a number of epaulets: and ſuppoſing him to be the perſon he repreſented himſelf, namely, Major Liſle, he lent him two guineas, but which he had never received back.

Mr. Prater, a Linen Draper, at Charing-Croſs, proved nearly a ſimilar tranſaction, that happened between him and the priſoner, and by which he had been defrauded of two guineas.

Mr. Gordon, a Bootmaker, in Cock-

Cockfpur-ftreet, ftated, that about a fortnight fince, Semple called on him, and enquired if he did not know Dr. Maxwell. On being anfwered in the affirmative the pretended major faid he had been recommended by the Doctor, and ordered two pair of boots, for which he came in a coach on the Sunday following, but they not being ready, he called a third time the fame afternoon, and informed Mr. Gordon that a very particular friend of his, Captain Cunningham, fon of Sir William Cunningham, was arrefted, and, as he was apprehenfive that detainers might be laid againft him, he was very anxious to have him enlarged; but that not having money fufficient for the purpofe, he would be obliged to him for the loan of 1l. 16s. which would make up the fum he wanted. Mr. Gordon giving credit to the ftory, lent him one guinea, and permiffion to make ufe of his name to Mr. Lord, of the Golden Crofs, Charing Crofs, to borrow four more if he fhould want them, which he did, and gave Mr. Lord his promiffory note for that fum in the name of James George Lifle. The note was produced by Mr. Lord.

Mr. Faden, map and print feller, at the corner of St. Martin's Lane, faid, that in October laft, he was at the White Lion, Bath, where the prifoner introduced himfelf into his company, as a Colonel Lawfon, in the imperial fervice, and informed him that he had been at his fhop in London, to purchafe fome maps, but that the fervant could not find what he wanted; that he invited the witnefs to dinner, and introduced him to Mrs. Lawfon and his mother in law: on the following day he came to him, faid he was fhort of cafh, and defired the loan of five, fix, or eight guineas. Mr. Faden lent him eight guineas, for which he gave him his promiffory note, payable on demand, figned James George Lawfon; and that he had never feen him fince till the prefent time.

Meffrs. Gardener and Winterburn, taylors, in Carey-ftreet, faid, they had been defrauded by the prifoner of a fuit of cloaths for himfelf, and a pair of breeches for his fervant: that he came to them as Col. Lawfon, in the Imperial fervice, fhewed a badge of honour he wore at his breaft, and faid he had been recommended to them by a Mr. Cole, now in Germany.

The Major, on being afked by Mr. Bond if he wifhed to fay any thing in reply to the above charges, declined making any defence, at prefent, but acknowledged the notes given to Mr. Lord and Mr. Faden to be his writing, which, had he denied, a forgery might be proved againft him; but, as the cafe ftands at prefent, the offence amounts only to a fraud.

This extraordinary adventurer has experienced all the viciffitudes of fortune in moft parts of the world. After being liberated from the Hulks, he went abroad and entered into the French fervice, in which he ranked high, and had a command at Paris, when the late unfortunate king was fentenced to die, and was one of thofe who conducted him to the fcaffold: from the French army he deferted to the allies, and obtained by his courage as a foldier the rank of Major in the Dutch army, having fignalized himfelf on feveral occafions. When his real character was dif-

covered he was suffered to depart and retain his commission.

At his second examination, which took place on the 6th, Mr. Wattleworth, linen-draper, in Wigmore-street, Cavendish square, stated, that about three months ago the prisoner came to his shop, and told them he was brother to Mrs. Graham, a customer of their's; that he was in want of some muslin, and two or three dozen of shirts. Under the idea that he was brother to Mrs. G. they let him take part of two pieces of muslin and a shirt with him, which he said was to shew to Mrs. G for her approbation, and in case she approved of it, a quantity of the same sort were to be made; but that they never saw him again till the present time.

Mr. Bennet, a hatter, in Oxford-street, Mr. Clay of Birmingham, Mr. Dutton, shoe-maker, in the Strand, Mr Thomas, an Attorney, Mr. Bleaden, of the London Tavern, and Mr. Francillion, jeweller, in Norfolk-street, all proved their being dupes to the plausibility of his tales. On his third examination, no material charge against him appeared; he was therefore fully committed, and a bill of indictment found against him for defrauding Mr. Wattleworth of the abovementioned articles. On Thursday, January 16, he was brought up for trial at the Old Bailey, when he requested the indulgence of the court until next day, that he might procure some witnesses, which, from the shortness of notice he had not been able to procure, as he was committed but one day before. The court could not put it off until this day, as there would be no Middlesex jury, but granted it to stand over until the first day of next sessions.

ANECDOTES *of the Game of* CHESS.

To the EDITORS *of the* Sporting Magazine.

GENTLEMEN,

AGREEABLE to the promise I made in your last Number, I have herewith sent you some anecdotes of the noble and manly game of chess, which has so much the advantage of most other games, as to be thought of great utility to those who have excelled in it. It has been generally practised by the greatest warriors and generals, some of whom have said that it was necessary for a military man to be well skilled in this game, which has something in it peculiarly interesting. Yours, &c.

I. I. B.

Pyrrhus, the greatest general of his age, is said to have made use of his chess-men as an assistance to him in ranging a battle; and not only to form his manœuvres, but likewise to explain them to others.

Vopiscus in his life of Proculus, informs us that one of the Roman emperors had the title of Augustus given him, because he gained *ten* games of chess successively.

Tamerlane was a great chess-player, and was engaged in a game during the very time of the decisive battle with Bajazet, the Turkish Emperor, who was defeated and taken prisoner.

In a battle between the French and English, in the year 1117, an English knight seizing the bridle of Louis de Gross, and crying to his comrades, *the king is taken*; the prince struck him to the ground with his sword, saying, "*Ne sçais tu pas qu'aux echecs on ne prend pas le roy?*"—"Dost thou not know that at Chess, the kings are never taken?" The meaning of which is this;

this is at the game of chefs, when the king is reduced to that pafs that there is no way for him to efcape, the game ends, becaufe the royal piece is not to be expofed even to an imaginary affront.

Ben-Ziad, caliph of Mecca, was very fond of chefs. "Is it not extraordinary, (faid he to the favourite he was playing with) that fixteen pieces placed on fo fmall a plane as this chefs board, fhould give me more trouble to manage, than fo many millions of men, that cover the immenfe furface of my empire?"

The following remarkable anecdote we have from Dr. Robertfon, in his hiftory of Charles the 5th: John Frederick, Elector of Saxony, having been taken prifoner by Charles, was condemned to death; the decree was intimated to him while at Chefs with Earneft of Brunfwick, his fellow prifoner. After a fhort paufe, and making fome reflections on the irregularity of the Emperor's proceedings, he turned to his antagonift, whom he challenged to finifh the game. He played with his ufual ingenuity and attention, and having beat Earneft, expreffed all the fatisfaction that is commonly felt on gaining fuch victories. He was not, however, put to death, but fet at liberty after five years confinement.

In the chronicle of the moorifh kings of Grenada, we find it related, that in 1396, Mehmed Balba feized upon the crown in prejudice of his elder brother, and paffed his life in one continued round of difafters. His wars with Caftile were invariably unfuccefsful; and his death was occafioned by a poifoned veft. Finding his cafe defperate, he difpatched an officer to the fort of Solobrena, to put his brother Juzaf to death, left that prince's adherents fhould form any obftacle to his fon's fucceffion. The alcayde found the prince playing at chefs with an *alfaque*, or prieft. Juzaf begged hard for two hours refpite, which was denied him. At laft with great reluctance, the officer permitted him to finifh his game; but before it was finifhed, a meffenger arrived with the news of the death of Mehmed, and the unanimous election of Juzaf to the crown.

Charles the firft was at chefs, when news was brought of the final intention of the Scots to fell him to the Englifh; but fo little was he difcompofed by this alarming intelligence, that he continued his game with the utmoft compofure, fo that no perfon could have known that the letter he had received, had given him information of any thing remarkable.

King John was playing at chefs when the deputies came to acquaint him that their city was befieged by Phillip Auguftus, but he would not hear them until he had finifhed his game.

When Charles the 12th was at Bender, Voltaire fays, "for his only amufement, he played fometimes at chefs. If little things paint men, it may be allowed to mention, that he always made the king march at that game; he made ufe of it more than of any of the other pieces, and by that means he loft every game. And again, when he was befieged by the Turks, in the houfe which he had fhut himfelf up, near Bender, after he had well barricadoed his houfe, he fat down coolly to play at chefs with his favourite *Grothufen*, as if every thing had been in profound fecurity.

In the late royal treafury of St. Denis, near Paris, were kept

 fome

ſome cheſs men, with which it is ſaid Charlemagne (who died in 814) uſed to play. They were made of ivory, but yellow by time, at the bottom of every one was an Arabic inſcription. The largeſt piece repreſented a king ſitting on a throne about 12 inches high, and 8 broad. The pawn, (about three inches in height) was the image of a dwarf with a large ſhield.

Mr. Phillidor ſaw, in 1747, at Rotterdam, in the poſſeſſion of a coffee-houſe keeper, a ſet of cheſs-men, which were made for Prince Eugene. They were 3 inches in height, of ſolid ſilver, chaſed, not different in colour, but ſufficiently diſtinguiſhed, by one ſide repreſenting an European, and the other an Aſiatic army. Mr. Twiſs ſays the moſt valuable cheſs-men he had ſeen are at Rotterdam. They were made by Vander Werf (the celebrated painter) who employed the leiſure hours of 18 years in carving them. The pieces are 3 inches high, and the pawns 2. Half the number are of box, and the other half ebony. They are all, except the caſtles, buſts on pedeſtals; the kings are decorated with a lion's ſkin. The biſhops have foolſcaps with bells; the knights are horſes' heads; the pawns, as well as the pieces, are all different, being eight negroes and eight whites of various ages.

Dr. Hyde ſays, that Lewis the 13th of France, had a cheſs-board quilted with wool; the men each with a point at the bottom, by which means he played when riding in a carriage, ſticking the men in a cuſhion.

The ſame author alſo ſays, "that Don John of Auſtria, had a chamber, in which was a checquered pavement of black and white marble. Upon this living men moved under his direction, according to the laws of cheſs."

The ſame thing is told of a Duke of Weimar, who in ſquares of white and black, played at cheſs with real ſoldiers.

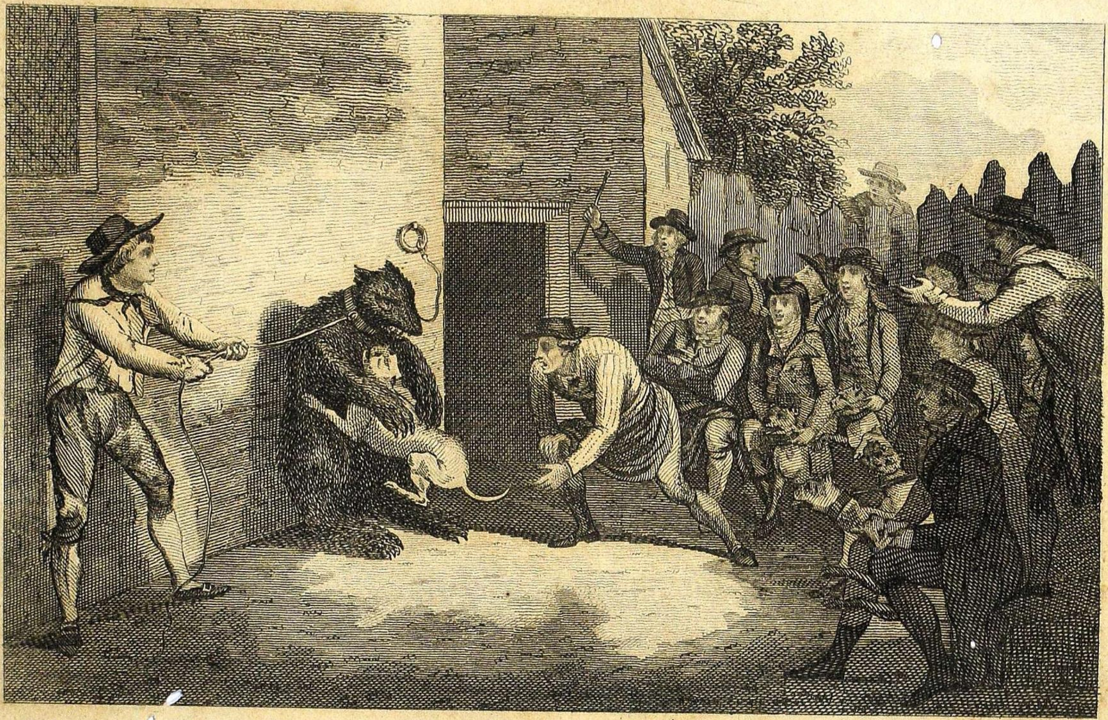
Hiſtorians have commemorated the following ſovereigns as eminent cheſs-players.

Charlemagne, Tamerlane, Sebaſtian, Philip II. of Spain, the Emperor Charles V. Catharine of Medicis, Queen of France; Pope Leo X. Henry IV. of France, Queen Elizabeth, Lewis XIII. James I. king of England, who uſed to call this game a philoſophical folly; Lewis XIV. William III. Charles XII. king of Sweden; Frederick, late king of Pruſſia; alſo St. Francis de Sales, Biſhop of Geneva; Sir Walter Raleigh, the Prince of Condé, Lord Herbert, of Cherbury; Dr. Stuart, Mr. Cunningham, Voltaire, Lord Sunderland, &c. &c. anecdotes of whom ſhall appear in a future number.

Bear Baiting.

MANY years, we believe, have elapſed ſince the ſport which the annexed Engraving is intended to repreſent, was in vogue: therefore, ſuch a repreſentation may be looked upon as inconſiſtent with our plan; however, as it is the particular wiſh of the valuable correſpondent who favoured us with the drawing, that it might appear in our publication, we have exceeded to it; and in juſtice to the abilities of our artiſt, we cannot but obſerve that it is executed with ſpirit. An attempt to deſcribe the nature of a ſport ſo obſolete as this is, would be only a treſpaſs on the time of our readers, who, by referring to page 188 of our Third Volume, may perceive what ideas were entertained of it in the days of Elizabeth.

THE



Bear Baiting.

THE

FEAST OF WIT:

OR,

SPORTSMAN'S HALL.

A WATCHMAN, in beating his round a few mornings ago, was sadly perplexed to find a proper character for the weather! for he was saluted by hail, rain, and snow, almost at the same instant: he therefore made the following sensible proclamation:—"Past four o'clock, and a *queer* morning."

Baddeley's whimsical legacy was properly fulfilled on Twelfth Night, by the executors in the great green room. After the first gloom for the mournful cause of the meeting had subsided, and the cheerful cake and ale had dispersed the *fog* of the evening, wit may truly be said to have flown about like a pack of losing cards.

Kemble and Mrs. Siddons of course drew king and queen. The names were all dramatic, and each had a quotation apposite enough.

Where will the creative genius of man stop!—At Chorley a mechanic has invented a machine to thrash, winnow, and grind; it will also churn, scrape potatoes, rock the cradle, and darn stockings!—He calls it the *good housewife*.

A tontine has lately been established at a gin shop in the neighbourhood of Diot-street, St. Giles's, where the mortality is so great, that several of the subscribers have actually *died on the spot!*

Doctor Bond, in his sermon preached at St. Andrew's church, Edinburgh, chose a very singular text, and, considering the times, a text *not precisely applicable* to the place and period—"They helped every one his neighbour, and every one said to his brother, be of good courage; *there is no danger*." When, some years since, a reverend gentleman preached a sermon at Rotherhithe, before the society for the relief of persons apparently drowned, he chose a text equally ingenious—"Trouble not yourself about him, *the man is not dead!*"

The Devil's Ditch, we are told, was the place where a duel was fought a few days ago; this is a most unpropitious name for a place to do this *mortal* business in: it is a dangerous vicinity, and a bitter bad road.

Not many years ago, a gentleman somewhat too distinguished for

for scolding his huntsman in the field, was so incensed at a reply the fellow made, that he turned him off instantly on the spot. The huntsman, after delivering up his horse, got into a rabbit cart, and away he went. The next morning, when the gentleman was going out, and had got to the end of the town with his hounds, the voice of his huntsman saluted his ear, who began hallooing the dogs, till not one of them would leave the tree where the man had pearched himself. What could be done? the gentleman wished to hunt, but there was no hunting without dogs, and there was no stopping the man's mouth; so he was at last obliged to make the best of a bad bargain, and take the fellow down from the tree into his service again.

The late Lord of Woollaton, near Nottingham, was Francis Willoughby, cousin of the present possessor of the title and estate. A neighbouring gentleman made a practice of shooting oftener than was acceptable in his domains.—The game-keeper one day told this intruder, that his master wished him not to make so free with his manors. "Give my duty to his lordship," said the humourous sportsman, "and tell him, that I wish he had more *manners*." An excellent pun! but like most others, it vanishes in writing.

Mr. Neville, known to the republic of letters by his elegant imitations of Horace, Juvenal, and Persius, was distinguished by many innocent singularities, uncommon shyness, and a stammering speech. Dr. Caryl merrily observed, that when he used bad words he could talk fluently enough. A sudden address from a stranger would disconcert him beyond conception. In one of his solitary rambles a countryman met him, and enquired the road.—"Tu-u-rn, (says Neville), to-to-to and so on for a minute or *two*;" at last he broke out, "*D—n it, man, you'll get there before I can tell you!*"

The late Dean Swift, of eccentric memory, once preached a charity sermon at St. Patrick's church, Dublin, the proxility of which disgusted many of its auditors; which coming to his knowledge, and it falling to his lot soon after to preach another sermon of the like kind, he took great care to avoid falling into his former error:—His text was, "He that hath pity upon the poor, lendeth unto the Lord; and that which he hath given will he pay him again."—The Dean, after repeating his text in more than commonly emphatical tone, added, "Now, my dearly beloved brethren, you hear the terms of this loan; if you like the security, down with your dust."—It is worthy remark, that the quaintness and brevity of this sermon produced a very large contribution.

Domestic Manners *of the* Dutch.

THE climate and soil of a country operate greatly on the minds of a people, and influence the passions so, that the depth of the impression made by dame Nature is seldom eradicated. Thus the Dutch, living in a low marshy country, contract by nature a sluggish habit; nor does it appear that they ever made any proficiency in the fine arts.

arts. Their drefs is the moft clumfy that can be imagined, and with refpect to their food, the writer of this has feen them pour train oil on a pickled herring. They are by no means hofpitable to ftrangers, but among themfelves extremely focial.

When they meet in the evening, they have a card-table placed in the room, on which is placed pipes, Hollands gin, and a tankard of ale. They all fit with their heads covered, fome having flouched hats, other high crowned ones, refembling thofe of the Spaniards. Some wear frocks like our waggoners, and others full trimmed coats, reaching almoft to their heels. They are not very polite, for although women fhould happen to be in their company, they will go without the leaft ceremony to the jordan, and deliver the contents of their overcharged ftomachs.

They feldom quarrel, although they are much addicted to drinking, and when any difpute arifes, the greateft curfe or oath they ufe is, *fwarfum blixam*, that is, thunder and lightning.

Their converfation is always on induftry in procuring riches; for it may be juftly faid, that avarice is the religion of a Dutchman. All their notions of honour, of liberty, of learning and happinefs, are centered in avarice: and a thoufand pounds to a Dutchman is as agreeable as Mahomet's heaven to a Muffelman.

When the card-playing is over, they have fupper brought on the table in a manner that almoft exceeds defcription; for that every particular palate may be gratified, one pulls out of his large breeches pocket a dozen of pickled herrings, another a dozen of onions, a third a bottle of train oil, a fourth a piece of fage cheefe, and a fifth a piece of cold boiled pork. All thefe are laid on the table, and each ferves himfelf according to his particular inclination. If in winter, they fit round a ftove, and each perfon has before him a double box of Holland's gin, which is about half a pint of Englifh wine meafure.

As they fmoke tobacco all the time they are drinking this liquor, one would imagine that the whole of their bodies would be inflamed, but no fuch thing takes place which muft arife from the two following caufes: firft, their eating fuch vaft quantities of the groffeft food, and fecondly, the dampnefs of the country.

It is remarkable that during thefe nocturnal entertainments, few of the company ever get intoxicated, and thefe are generally among the younger, who have not been long accuftomed to fuch practice.

The Rage.

FROM this very lively and interefting comedy, we extract the following fcene, which we think will amufe our readers as much as it has done us.

Scene II.

A Room infide Mr. Darnley's *Villa, Prints, Books, Fowling Pieces, Fifhing Tackle, &c.*

Enter Mrs. Darnley *and* Clara.

Mrs. Darnley. Well Clara; if Lady Sarah Savage be a picture of town-bred women of fafhion, let me remain a plain fimple ruftic all my life—Did you ever fee any thing fo confident—fo mafculine—

culine—her brother too! "what you call impudence, (says he) we call ease."

Clara. Ay, the're a precious pair; and yet in London they are both the Rage!—quite at the top of the beau monde—But, cousin, they've order'd their carriages, and insist on our going to Savage house—Mercy on us! what's to become of two lambs amongst such a parcel of wolves?

Mrs. Darnley. This is Sir George's scheme: to delude Mr. Darnley from this tranquil spot into fashionable life, is the first step towards effecting his base designs—He told Mr. Savage about your fortune too——

Clara. I know it: and the vulgar man made downright love to me directly;—'faith Coz. I believe Sir George wants to get me married, and you unmarried.

Lady Sarah Savage (without) Bring round the phæton, and dy'e hear — dont tighten the curbs—I'll whip and gallop them every inch of the road.

Clara. "She'll whip and gallop them!"—there now!—this is one of the modern breed of fine ladies, who, instead of being feminine and tender, have the Rage for confidence and boldness—Look at her dress—she's more like a man than a woman, and her language is as masculine as her manners.

Enter Lady SARAH SAVAGE *dressed in a great coat with a number of capes; a plain round beaver hat; a fur tippet and sash. Boot shoes, a whip in her hand, and a riding habit, under great coat; two grooms enter with her.*

Lady Sarah. John, exercise the pointers and the hounds—I shall shoot to-morrow, and hunt the next day.

Groom. Any thing else, Madam?

Lady Sarah. No—nothing—Oh, yes; call at the taylor's, and enquire for my fencing jacket—tell him I broke two foils in my last rencontre, and ask him if any body ought to make assaults in a gown and petticoat?—Ah! my little dears—here *(seeing Mrs. Darnley and Clara, she makes them pull off her great coat, which the groom takes.)* Well! and how do ye do? Oh! William!—tell the recruiting serjeant I must learn the new military manœuvres, and bid him bring the largest fusil in the regiment—there—go along— [*Grooms exeunt.*

Mrs. Darnley. I hope you have recover'd your fright, ma'am.

Lady Sarah. Recover'd——heh!——why, where's my deliverer?—my dear charming Mr. Darnley?

Mrs. Darnley. Madam!

Lady Sarah. He is certainly the most divine engaging creature—I mean to take him home with me, and the phæton is waiting—so call him, child—*(to Clara)* call him directly.

Clara. Call: whom, madam?

Lady Sarah. Why, Mr. Darnley, to be sure; what does the girl stare at?—did she never see a person of quality before.

Clara. Never — its the first time, ma'am; and if this is the specimen, I hope it will be the last; I'll call Mr. Darnley. [*Exit.*

Lady Sarah. I wish I was like you, my dear—I wish I was married—its so comfortable—so convenient—heigho!—I shall be so glad when old Sir Paul is my stalking horse — my husband I mean—shan't you, Mrs.——

Mrs. Darnley. Excuse me, madam; when I reflect, that Sir Paul is Mr. Darnley's uncle, and by your union he is deprived of all his future fortune, you cannot blame me, if——

Lady Sarah. Deprive my dear Darnley of his fortune!—so it does—well!—that's vastly droll!—but then it makes mine, which is the same thing you know—See!—here's my bear of a brother!—you've no idea what low, vulgar company he keeps—nothing but buffoons, Bow-street officers, and boxers!—and only conceive, my dear, me and my friends mixing in such horrid society!

Mrs. Darnley. Surely Mr. Savage cannot wish——

Lady Sarah. He does ma'am: and only conceive I say my intimate acquaintance—people of the first consequence—such as Signor Cygnet, the husband of the fine Soprano—Monsieur Puppitini, the inventor of the dear Fantoccini, and Count Spavin the greatest of horse-doctors—only imagine such pick'd company as this, mixing with my brother's low-liv'd wretched crew.

Mrs. Darnley. Indeed, ma'am, people of rank ought to set a better example.

Enter the Honourable Mr. SAVAGE.

Savage. So Savage—sister I mean—I lost ten pounds by your silly accident—The moment I saw the horses off, I said to my friends around me, ten pounds to five, the driver gets a tumble—"done!"—"it's a bett" says I—away flew the racers—snap went the reins—five to four in my favour!—when plague on't! the Squire rode across, stopt the carriage—you sav'd your neck, and I—lost my wager.

Lady Sarah. You brute: did you ever hear your brother, Lord Savage, talk in this manner?

Savage. My brother!—poh!—he's a gentleman to be sure—proud, independent, and all in the grandee style—but I!—I'm not like him—I'am a man of fashion—I'am not a gentleman.

Lady Sarah. No——that you are not upon my honour.

Savage. I am the hero of my society—he is the slave of his—he keeps high company, ma'am *(To Mrs. Darnley,)* lives with judges, generals, and admirals—but does he ever encourage the arts and sciences? does he ever shake hands with men of genius? such as peace officers, tennis-players and boxers—no, no—that was left for me.

Lady Sarah. Yes: and though born to wealth and titles, there you stand, that have been six times bottle-holder at a boxing-match!—vulgar science!—I hope Sir Paul don't understand it.

Savage. No—not now—but if he makes you his wife, it may be necessary he should learn—I say, ma'am, that was a straight one, wasn't it.

Mrs. Darnley. Indeed I don't know, sir;—Wou'd Mr. Darnley were here!—I am unequal to their society; but from the little I have learn't, I think one hour of domestic life worth all this new unintelligible scene.

Savage. Hark'ye: *(To Lady Sarah)* here's a letter from the old beau, Sir Paul—he is coming to Bath, and can only stay one day with us, in his way; but as people of quality are not always people of quantity, you know, he shan't stir, till the marriage is effected—mum!—I'll keep him close——

Enter DARNLEY.

Savage. Ha! squire!—come Mrs. Darnley; *(takes her by the hand.)* I'll drive you and your pretty cousin——

Mrs. Darnley. Sir, I am unus'd to viſiting; unfit.——

Savage. Nonſenſe!—I never take an excuſe; when I aſk people to my houſe, I make them go when I like—ſtay while I like—and behave as I like—ſo come along—ſquire mind you don't ſnap the reins; and d'ye hear; as my ſiſter is rather lame—only juſt recover'd from the gout—

Lady Sarah. The gout!—how dare you, ſir?

Savage. What!—do you deny it?—do you diſown having been cur'd by a quack doctor, and returning him thanks in all the papers? "Lady Sarah Savage informs Dr. Panacea, that his alagaronic antiſpaſmodonic tincture has entirely removed the gout from the extremities, and ſhe now hunts, ſhoots, eats and drinks more freely than ever!"—now isn't it a ſhame, ma'am?—between them, they plunder both the patient and the phyſician.—The quack cheats the doctor of his fee, and the woman robs the man of his gout.

Exit with Mrs. DARNLEY.

Lady Sarah. Oh, Mr. Darnley!—I am ſo glad you're going to Savage houſe—'twill be ſuch a relief—come—I'll appoint you my rural Cicifbeo—my guardian ſhepherd—you ſav'd my life, and I won't let you die for me, I am determin'd! [*Exeunt.*

The GAME *of* QUADRILLE.

With the Mediateur, the favourite ſuit, the Mediateur Solitaire: by four, by three, and by two: with the new deciſions.

THE name of Quadrille, which this game bears, ſhews that it is to be played by four perſons. The number of cards made uſe of is forty; which are the remains of the whole pack, after the four, tens, nines, and eights are out.

Of the value of the Cards.

There is certainly nothing that embarraſſes the player ſo much at firſt, as the order of the cards, he cannot conceive why the ſeven of hearts, or diamonds, or the two of ſpades or clubs, are ſometimes the ſecond cards of the game, and ſometimes the laſt; but he will readily ſee the reaſon by reading with a little attention the following tables: in the firſt of which, the cards are placed according to their natural value, and in the other, according to the rank they hold when trumps.

THE FIRST TABLE.

In which the cards are placed according to their natural value.

Hearts & Diamo.	*Spades & Clubs.*
King	King
Queen	Queen
Knave	Knave
Ace	Seven
Two	Six
Three	Five
Four	Four
Five	Three
Six	Two
Seven	

You ſee that there is no mention made of the ace of ſpades or ace of clubs; the reaſon is, that thoſe two aces are always trumps, in whatever ſuit you play. The ace of ſpades being always the firſt, and the ace of clubs the third trump, as you will ſee in the following tables:

THE

THE SECOND TABLE.

In which the Cards are ranked according to their value when they are trumps.

Hearts and Diam.	*Spades & Clubs.*
SPADILL	SPADILL
Ace of spades	. . . .
MANILL	MANILL
Seven of hearts or diamonds	The two of spades or clubs
BASTO	BASTO
Ace of clubs	. . . .
PONTO	. . . .
Ace of hearts or diamonds	. . . . .
King	King
Queen	Queen
Knave	Knave
Two	Seven
Three	Six
Four	Five
Five	Four
Six	Three

You see that there are only eleven trumps in black, and twelve in red; and you see at once that this difference arises from the two black aces, which being always trumps, are equally used in red and black, which augments the red suits by one trump.

The ace of spades is always the first, and the ace of clubs the third trump; there is consequently a trump between them, which is called manille, and is in black the two, and in red the seven, which are the second cards, when they are trumps, and are the last cards in their respective suits, when they are not trumps: for example, the two of spades is the second trump when spades are trumps, and the lowest card, when clubs, hearts, or diamonds are trumps: and so of the rest.

The ponto is the ace of hearts or diamonds, which are above the king, and the fourth trump on the cards, when either of those suits is trumps, but are below the knave, and called ace of hearts or diamonds, when they are not trumps, (as you see in the table.) The two of hearts, or diamonds is always superior to the three; the three to the four; the four to the five; and the five to the six, but the six is not superior to the seven; but when it is not trumps, for as we have said, the seven then becomes manill, and consequently is the second trump.

There are three matadors; spadill, manill, and basto. The privilege of a matador is, that when you have no other trumps but them, and trumps are led, you are not obliged to play them, but may play what card you think proper, provided however that the trump led, is of an inferior rank, in which case you are not obliged to play manill, or basto, even though spadill should have been played on the inferior trump first led; but if spadill was led, he that has manill or basto only, is obliged to play it; it is the same of basto with regard to manill, the superior matador always forcing the inferior. Though there are properly only three matadors, nevertheless, all those trumps which follow the three first without interruption, are likewise called matadors; but it is the three first only, that enjoy the privilege of which we have been speaking. You will see the number of the other matadors in the second table, by the order of the cards when they are trumps.

So much may suffice for the order of the cards; we shall now shew the manner and order that is to be observed in playing the game.

Of the manner of playing Quadrille, and of the order that is to be observed in drawing for the places, and in dealing the cards; of the stakes, and of the manner of speaking; of playing with calling, and without: of the beast, the vole, &c.

It will not be improper, before we proceed further, to shew the manner of making the trump.

The trump is made by him that plays, that is, by him who plays with or without calling, by naming spades, clubs, hearts, or diamonds; and the suit named becomes trumps: and you will observe by the way, that if he who names the trump should mistake, that is, if he should say spades instead of clubs; the trump shall be spades, though his suit should be in clubs; and if he names two suits, the first named shall be the trump. All mistakes being rigorously punished at this game.

It is proper also to repeat here, that this game, though very diverting, becomes insipid, if talking is once allowed; to enjoy, therefore, the true pleasure of the game, the least word ought not to be said, that can any ways affect it; every one playing according to his own fancy, and as he may judge convenient for his game.

You are not to demand *Gano*, or to encourage your friend to play; he whose turn it is to play, ought to know what he has to do.

It is proper to observe here, that it is an established rule, in order to avoid a disagreeable ceremony, that in drawing for places, he who comes in last draws first; and so of the rest.

The stakes consist of seven equal mils or contrats, as they are sometimes called, comprising the ten counters and fishes, which are given to each player; each mil is equal to ten fish, and each fish to ten counters. The fish is valued at as much or as little as you please: that depending entirely on the players, who should measure their game, according to what they choose to win or lose. After having drawn for the places, seen who is to deal, agreed on the value of the Game, determined the number of tours, which are commonly fixed at ten, and are marked by turning the corners of a card: he who is to deal the cards being cut to him by the player on his left hand, deals to each player ten cards by twice three, and once four: it is the same whether he begins with four, or gives them the second time, that being at his own discretion: but he must not deal them by one or two, as some players ignorantly pretend.

If there should be found too many, or too few cards; or that there are two cards of the same sort, as two sixes of hearts, for example, there must be a new deal; provided it is discovered before the deal is finished; for if the cards are all played, and you have paid or cut for the next deal, it must stand good, as well as any preceding ones.

There must likewise be a new deal, if there is a card turned in dealing, whatever card it is, as it might be of prejudice to him that should have it; there being no discard to be made; for a still stronger reason, if there should be several cards turned.

There is no penalty for dealing wrong; he who does so, must only deal again.

After each player has got his ten cards, he that is on the right hand of the dealer, after examining

ning his game, if he finds he has a hand to play, asks if they play; or if he has not a good hand, he passes; and so the second, third, and fourth. All the four may pass; but as there is no deal that is not to be played, he that has spadill, after having shewn or named it, is obliged to play, by calling a king. Whether the deal is played in this manner, or that one of the players has asked leave; no body choosing to play without calling; after he has named his suit, and the king he calls, the play is begun by him who is the eldest hand; he who wins the trick plays another card, and so of the rest, till the game is won or finished. They then count their tricks, and if the ombre, that is, he who stands the game, has, together with him who is the king called, six tricks, they have won, and are paid the game, the consolation, and the matadors, if they have them, and divide what is upon the game, and the beasts, if there are any.

But if they make only five tricks, it is a remise, and they are beasted what goes upon the game, and pay to the other players, the consolation and the matadors. If the tricks are equally divided betwixt them, they are beasted in the same manner; and if they make only four tricks between them, it is a remise: if the make less, they lose codill; and in that case they pay to their adversaries, what they should have received if they had won; that is, the game, the consolation, and the matadors, if they have them, and are beasted what is upon the game: they who win codill divide the stakes.

The beast, and every thing else that is paid, is paid equally betwixt the two losers; one half by him that calls, and the other half by him that is called; as well in case of a codill, as a remise; unless the ombre does not make three tricks; in which case he who is called is not only exempted from paying half of the beast, but also the game, the consolation, and the matadors, if there are any; which the ombre in that case pays alone; and as well in case of a codill as a remise; which is done in order to oblige players not to play games that are unreasonable. There are even some academies, where you must make four tricks, not to be beasted alone.

There is nevertheless, one case, in which if the ombre makes only one trick, he is not beasted alone, and that is, when not having a good hand, he passes, and all the other players having passed likewise; he having spadill, is obliged to play, in which case it would be unjust to oblige him to make three or four tricks; in this case, therefore, he that is called pays one half of the loosings. He, therefore, that has spadill with a bad hand, should pass, that if he is afterwards obliged to play, by calling a king, which is called forced spadill, he may not be beasted alone.

He that once has passed, cannot be admitted to play, and he that has asked leave cannot refuse to play, unless any one should offer to play without calling.

He that has four kings, may call a queen to one of his kings, except that which is trumps. He who has one or more kings, may call one of those kings; but in that case, he must make six tricks alone; and consequently he wins or loses alone.

It is not permitted to call the king of that suit, in which you play.

You

You are not to demand gano of your friend, nor to encourage him to play.

No one ſhould play out of his turn, but he is not beaſted for ſo doing.

He who not being eldeſt hand, and having the king called plays ſpadill, manill, or baſto, or even the king called, in order to ſhew that he is the friend, having other kings that he fears the ombre ſhould trump; ſhall not be allowed to go for the vole; he ſhall even be beaſted, if it appears to be done with that deſign.

(To be continued.)

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.
CRIM. CON.

JENNINGS *verſus* JENNINGS.

THIS was a ſuit inſtituted by John Jennings, Eſq. againſt Martha, his wife, to obtain a divorce *a menſa et thoro*, for adultery with Joſeph Carter.

On the part of the plaintiff ſeveral witneſſes were examined, by whoſe teſtimony it appeared, that Mr. Jennings had been intermarried to his wife about ſix years. During the firſt three years of their marriage, they lived together upon the terms of domeſtic harmony and felicity.

The plaintiff was an affectionate huſband, and never, to the knowledge and belief of the witneſſes, had, by his conduct, given the defendant any cauſe to withdraw her affections from him. In the ſpring of the year 1793, he had occaſion to leave this country, and go to the Weſt Indies, where he ſtaid for near twelve months, during which time he ſent the defendant ſeveral letters and pecuniary remittances.

It was proved, by two of the witneſſes, that, during the plaintiff's abſence from England, the defendant contracted an acquaintance with Mr. Joſeph Carter, who was then a lieutenant in the army, and that they cohabited together as man and wife for ſeveral months.

The learned civilians, on the part of the lady, contended that the plaintiff had no right to complain of the incontinence of his wife, inaſmuch as it was occaſioned by his going to the Weſt Indies, and thereby depriving her of the rights of marriage.

The learned Judge, after the caſe had been fully heard, pronounced a ſentence of divorce from bed and board.

EXTRA COURSING.

SWAFFHAM Courſing Meeting begins Monday, February 2, 1795, unleſs prevented by froſt or ſnow, in which caſe the meeting will be held the firſt open Monday in February.

GEORGE NELTHORPE, Eſq.
Preſident.

Monday, Feb. 2.—IGBOROW.

Tueſday, 3.—WESTACRE.

Mr. Whittington produces a bitch puppy againſt Mr. Forby's bitch puppy, 1 gui.

Sir John Sebright's Paſteboard againſt Mr. Forby's Zadock, 1 gui.

Wedneſday, 4.—SMEE.

Sir John Sebright produces a greyhound againſt Mr. Whittington's Greyhound, 1 gui.

Mr. Hare produces a greyhound againſt Mr. Forby, 1 gui.

Mr.

Mr. Hare produces a puppy against Mr. Forby, 1 gui.

Thursday, 5.—2d SMEE.
Friday, 6.—2 WESTACRE.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

ON Thursday the 25th of December, two birds pursued by a hawk, flew for shelter into Mr. Staple's shop, in Moulsham, Essex. The hawk darted in after them; but the birds calling out for assistance, Mr. Staples humanely rescued them from the claws of the robber, set them at liberty, and detained the feathered pirate, who seems to like his situation so well, that he eats freely, and begins to be pretty familiar.

At Soham, on new year's day, a complete peal of 5040 changes of that musical peal called Norwich Court, was rung by the Soham youths in 3 hours and 36 minutes, which for neatness of ringing does them infinite credit.

A curious circumstance occurred at Ledbury market, on Tuesday the 2d ult. A farmer of the parish of Elderfield, in Worcestershire, agreed to sell to another farmer of Stanton, a yard square of beans; being measured it was found it took more than eighteen bushels, at ten gallons to the bushel to complete the yard square. In consequence, the seller will lose about 5l. 10s. by the bargain, as beans then sold at 9s. per bushel. At the same time a butcher sold a yard square of beef for six guineas.

January 2, died at Barnstaple, in Devonshire, Barbara Snelgrove, but more generally known by the appellation of Granny Bab, in her 96th year, who till within a few days of her death was able to walk to and from the seat of Lord Fortescue, near 12 miles from Barnstaple. She had been, and continued till she was upwards of 94, the most noted poacher in that part of the country, and frequently boasted of selling to gentlemen fish taken out of their own ponds. Her coffin and shroud she had purchased and kept in her apartment more than 20 years.

HORNING MATCH.

This was exhibited on Monday the 5th inst. on Stepney Green, before a great number of spectators, between 2 sailors, for 5 guineas; and though a novelty in this metropolis, is nothing more than the Creolian method of fighting, simply with the head, by butting it in the face, chest, and other parts of the body. It lasted upwards of half an hour, and ended in favour of the least of the combatants. A battle without blows, a hard contest, and much blood spilt by two men, with their arms folded like statutes, are singularities not common to be met with.

On the 7th of January a match was run over the race course at Doncaster, one 4-mile heat, for a stake of 200 guineas, between Mr. Sitwell's grey mare, and Mr. Johnson's chesnut gelding, carrying 16 stone each, won by the former. This was an hard race, and most powerfully contested, the extra high weights exceeding the customary annals of racing etiquette.

The

The laſt turf intelligence from Scotland exceeds all the ſporting intelligence we ever received even from the ſpurring plains of Newmarket. At Pennycuick-houſe, a few days ſince, thirty-three ploughs ſtarted for Sir John Clerk's annual premiums. The higeſt prize was an improved plough, and a ſilver medal. More than ten thouſand people attended a ſcene, which, to the eye of reaſon, as far ſurpaſſes more faſhionable racing, as civilization does barbariſm.

———

Died lately at Holmes Chapel, Cheſhire, —— Froome, aged 106 years and 7 months. He was formerly gamekeeper to the late John Smith Barry, Eſq. who left him an annuity of 50l. a year, which he enjoyed with unuſual health, until two days before his death.

———

On Sunday night the 18th of January, 1795, was decided a bet againſt time, between Mr. Iſaac Ximenes, of Upper Gower-ſtreet, Bedford Square, and Mr. George Jaques. Mr. X. having undertook to go in a poſt chaiſe and pair of horſes 240 miles in 24 hours; 120 of which were to be from Hyde Park Corner. He ſet out on Saturday night, the 17th inſtant, at twelve o'clock, from that place, and returned back there at thirty minutes paſt nine on Sunday evening, performing the journey with great eaſe to himſelf, in 21 hours and an half; and to prevent any diſpute of the diſtance, Mr. X. went three miles beyond Temple Gate, Briſtol, making in the whole 246 miles, It is but juſtice to ſay, that great praiſe is due to Mr. Fromont, of Thatcham (contractor for the mails on that road) who provided the horſes, (all his own property) for the care and very great exactneſs of the relays.

The original wager was only for 100 guineas and the expences of travelling, but upwards of 2000 were ſported on the occaſion. It is remarkable, that though it ſnowed for the firſt ten hours after ſtarting, (at times heavy) there was no accident of chaiſes breaking down, or horſes falling.

———

On Wedneſday, Jan. 21, a melancholy accident happened at Litchfield. A perſon going into his neighbour's houſe, took up a loaded gun, not knowing it was charged; when, in handling, it unfortunately went off, and the contents lodged in the head of a child, killed him on the ſpot.

———

THE BITER BIT.

A gentleman of conſiderable fortune in the neighbourhood of Whitby, tenacious of the game upon his manor, lately found an unqualified perſon ſhooting, and not only ſeized his gun, but carried him before a magiſtrate, who of courſe levied the forfeiture, which was paid. He then aſſured the juſtice that he did not complain of the exaction of the penalty, becauſe he knew it was conformable to the law; but as the abuſe laviſhed upon him by his proſecutor, had been accompanied with a multiplicity of horrid oaths, he conſidered it as a duty incumbent to be his accuſer in turn. Having therefore given evidence againſt him in form, for ſwearing *forty oaths*, the magiſtrate was in conſequence of this depoſition, unavoidably obliged to fine the gentleman ten pounds, half of which went to the poor of the pariſh, and the other half to the informer.

A

A match was lately made between Hooper the tinman, and Mendoza, to fight for 100l. a side: previous to the battle taking place, Mendoza forfeited his deposit of 20l.

The battle which was to have been fought on Wednesday, the 14th of January, between Jackling, alias Ginger, and Mendoza, for 200l. a side, was postponed on account of the severity of the weather.

A respectable correspondent vouches for the authenticity of the following circumstances:— A short time since, a gentleman of Dumfries went a cock-shooting, and two cocks having sprung from a bush at Goldie-lee, he discharged one of his barrels and killed them both, and at the same time winged a jay. A hare, which had also lodged in the same bush, frightened by the noise, was stealing out, when the gentleman fired the other barrel, and prevented her escape.

A few days ago, a large eagle was shot in a wood belonging to Arthur Vansittart, Esq. at Shortesbrook, Berkshire. It weighed upwards of 9lb, and measured 7 feet 2 inches from the tips of the wings, when expanded. Upon taking out the entrails, the leg of a hare was found in them: the bone was entire and quite perfect, with a little flesh and skin upon it.

At Gunby, in Lincolnshire, on Wednesday the 10th instant, was shot by Edmund Frost, jun. gamekeeper to Sir Peter Burrell, Bart. an eagle, whose wings, when extended, measured nine feet, and from the beak to the end of the tail, three feet and four inches, and the talons are very thick and long. This bird had been seen about Gunby for several nights, before, but could not be come at till the above night, when it was watched to the tree.

A short time since, was tried in Scotland, a cause between a horse jockey and a farmer. The jockey had purchased a horse from the farmer, for 12lb. which of course entitled him to be found. The jockey kept the horse in his possession ten or twelve days, and in the mean time, cut his tail and cropped his ears; however, the horse fell lame, and the jockey brought him back, telling the farmer he insisted upon his money again; the latter seeing the disfigured state of his horse, refused; upon this, the jockey brought his action, which was decided in a very short time, the court and jury being of opinion, "that had he only cut the hair off his tail, or any other part, he made him his own."

The French are now employed in cultivating the knowledge of that most useful animal the horse, his nature, diseases, and their remedies, *(see our present Number, page 188)*. They proceed in the track marked out by the celebrated Buffon; and do not forget the consultation which the late king of Prussia had with their own Bourgelat upon the question, Whether to charge upon the trot or the gallop was the preferable mode? The skilful artist replied, the trot.

CURIOUS REMEDY.

The beneficial effects many valetudinarians have received by dressing horses with a curry comb and brush, every morning, for an hour before breakfast, is astonishin . This exercise was some time ago recommended by a very eminent physician, and ought to be practised by all sedentary persons, especially in the winter season: as the exercise, with the electrical matter produced thereby, conspire greatly to the relief of various complaints, many of which have thereby been totally eradicated.

It is to be lamented that sporting, which was instituted in the reign of Charles II. should not be confined to the amusement of those for whom it was intended, namely, gentlemen. But it has been abused in many instances, and in none more than that of cocking. A notorious boxer, who once called himself the champion of England in the pugilistic art, now has a practice of making bets at cocking; and, if he wins, is ready to receive his money; but, if he loses, he offers to fight instead of paying the bet. Gentlemen ought to discountenance such a character, and to insist that he be not admitted into the cockpit.

A person, at Holbec, near Leeds, in the year 1792, had a game-cock, which at this time was a black red; in the year 1793, he became perfectly white, except a single black feather; and, in the present year, he has changed his feathers, and has become in colour, a black red again.

An advertisement in one of the provincial papers, mentioning the intention of a Squire to treat his neighbours with a great variety of Christmas gambols, announced that, for the entertainment, encouragement, and recreation of gentlemen gamesters, a gold laced hat, which *costisis* twenty-seven shillings, would be bowled for in the open air. After enumerating many other elegant amusements, it concluded, that such brave fellows as wish to produce proofs of their prowess, to the delight of their sweethearts, should have an opportunity of boxing for a capital bran new pair of buckskin breeches.

One day last month, as the eldest son of Mr. Edward Gibbons, of Claverton Down, was out shooting, his companion firing hastily close behind him, shot him directly through the head, and literally blew it to pieces, so that he died in an instant. He was a youth of good character, and about 21 years of age.

BOXING.

The match between Mendoza and Johnson's brother has not been decided by combat, as was originally intended. The parties met upon the field; but Mendoza objected to the security of the stake-holder; upon which the latter, declaring the engagement for play or pay, gave the Two Hundred Pounds to Johnson, as the winner.——How this contest will be finally decided, we cannot pretend to determine; but Mendoza threatens—as seconds—those who have always vanquished their opponents, viz. John Doe and Richard Roe.

SERMONS.

SERMONS.

Wanted, by feveral fporting Clergymen in Hampfhire, Devonfhire, Lancafhire, &c. Sermons on the approaching faft. They muft contain much afperity against all Jacobins and Levellers, who wifh for peace. They muft contain panegyrics in abundance on the honefty and integrity of Parliament—the wifdom of Mr. Pitt—the virtue of Minifters—and the bleffings of living under our prefent happy and glorious Conftitution. They muft be totally deftitute of religion—be replete with politics, and printed on a large type refembling manufcript.

Application to be made to any Prig Parfon, after the birth-day, feen ogling in the parks, or lounging in the lobbies of the play-houfes.

It is matter of wonder that fome adventurous Knight of the Whip does not make a charioteering exhibition on the ice, in imitation of the flippery Sir John Lade, who fo dafhingly drove a phæton and four over the thames, in the memorable froft of 1788!

THEATRICAL AMOUR.

Another amorous difcovery has been made by the prying eye of curiofity, in the new dramatic temple of Drury; but this, as far as hints and innuendos go, bears no analogy whatever to any Rape of the Sabines; no action will be brought in this cafe on the fcore of fuffering virtue! The fcene was played by a capital actor and actrefs, who well know their bufinefs; but though they gave each other the proper cues, both blundered as to their entrances and exits; and thus the denouement of their confufion was unfortunately brought about.

ACCIDENTS.

A few days fince, the following melancholy accident happened near Northampton: As William Stone, a gentleman's fervant, was riding his mafter's horfe on the road leading to Wootton, feeing fome acquaintances in a clofe by the road fide, he leapt his horfe over the ditch, intending to go to them, but the ground being frozen, the horfe flipped, and the rider was unfortunately thrown from the faddle, his foot hung in the ftirrup, and the horfe taking fright, fprung away with him in that fituation, and he was not difengaged till his head was beat in fo fhocking a manner, that he expired in a few minutes.

The following fhocking accident happened laft week at Skegnefs, near Wainfleet:—Two men went on the fea coaft for the purpofe of fhooting wild fowl: one of them having occafion to reprime his piece, the other inadvertently ftood before the muzzle; the gun fuddenly difcharged itfelf, and, fhocking to relate! feparated his leg a little below the knee. Being at a confiderable diftance from medical affiftance, he remained in a ftate truly affecting for fix hours, and then expired.

A few days ago a man went into the bar of the Bear Inn, at Winchelfea, where a loaded gun was ftanding, which he took up and prefented at a little boy, fon of the landlord, (with whom he was at play) and faid he would fhoot him, and before another perfon who was prefent could tell him the gun was loaded, he dif-

charged it, but the contents happily missed the child, and did no further damage than shattering a window, and breaking a bottle that contained about four gallons of spirits.

PICTURE OF A MODERN PETIT MAITRE.

His coat from the longitude of waist, and the shortness of its skirts, seems to have been invented by some one who had formed an antipathy to the symmetry of human nature; the two buttons, which are meant to terminate the waist, hang nearly midway from the hip to the knees; and if they could see, (they are set so far apart) it would be impossible they could ever set eyes on each other: so that from his long and slender body, taking a back view of him, he bears much the resemblance of a tall clothes-horse; to look at him in front, he is like Hogarth's starved footman, in the last plate but one of his Marriage a-la-Mode, with his pockets before hanging upon his knees.

His hat is more like the sign of one, at the door of a manufacturer of that commodity, than a thing for service; it almost envelopes his face, which is as pale, and very little larger, than a middle-sized turnip!

Two wild ducks, male and female, perfectly white, were lately taken in the decoy pond at Ratton. The singularity of their colour saved their necks, but not their liberty, being now close prisoners within the walls of Mrs. Freeman's garden at the above place, where they are kept as a curiosity.

A partridge was lately taken out of a wheat-ear trap, on the Downs near Seaford.

The weather was so intense a few days since in Sussex, that several birds were frozen to death, and others were rendered so tame as to seek refuge in dwelling-houses. A moor-hen flew into a house at Pulborough, where it was caught; and a water wag-tail into the kitchen of another of the same place, where it suffered itself to be taken up and placed before the fire; when the little captive was revived by the warmth, it chirrupped and hopped about the room without apparent fear for some time, after which it went out of the window, which was opened to allow it liberty.

A few days ago a cat kept by Mr. Wood, boatman at Seaford, produced a kitten with two heads and two tails, which was remarkably strong and lively, and sucked alternately with each head, 'till puss, displeased with the monster she had brought forth, set her teeth and talons to work and killed it, and that after she had suckled it for two days and two nights.

Mr. Wood was much vexed at the loss of the above extraordinary kitten, and the more especially, as he had no doubt but he could have reared it by hand.

The Ladies in the metropolis are now in the little great-coat stile, and perambulate the streets in a bear-skin body of blue flannel, and a brown silken skirt.

A REMARKABLE INSTANCE OF THE PRESENT SEASON.

John Frost, of Welton, son of Edmund Frost, has a goose who has laid seven eggs in the month of October last.

POETRY.

THE HIGH COURT OF DIANA.

THE SPORTSMAN IN STYLE.

Written and composed by Mr. DIBDIN, *and sung by him in his new Entertainment called*

GREAT NEWS,

OR

A TRIP TO THE ANTIPODES.

DON'T you see that as how I'm a sportsman in style,
All so kikish, so slim, and so tall:
Why I've search'd after game, and that many's the mile,
And feed no bit of nothing at all:
My licence I pockets, my poney I strides,
And I pelts through the wind and the rain;
And if likely to fall, sticks the spurs in the sides,
Leaves the bridle and holds by the mane.
To be sure dad at home kicks up no little strife,
But dabby what's that, en't it fashion and life?
At sporting I never was known for to lag,
I was always in danger the first;
When at Epsom last Easter they turn'd out the stag,
I'm the lad that was roll'd in the dust.
Then they calls me a nincom, why over the fields,
There a little beyond Dulwich Common,
I a chick and a goose tumbled neck over heels,
And two mudlarks, besides an old woman,
Then let miserly dad kick up sorrow and strife,
I'm the lad that's genteel, and knows fashion and life.

But don't go for to think I neglects number one;—
Often when my companions with ardour,
Are hunting about with the dog and the gun,
I goes and I hunts in the larder;
There I springs me a woodcock, or flushes a quail,
Or finds puss as she sits under cover,
Then soho to the barrel, to start me some ale,
And when I have dined, and fed Rover,
Pays my landlord shot, as I ogles his wife,
While the daughter cries out—lord what fashion and life.

Then I buys me some game, all as homeward we jog,
And when the folks ax how I got 'em,
Though I hooted but once, and then killed the poor dog,
I swears, and then stands to't that I shot 'em.
So come round me ye sportsmen, that's smart, and what not,
All stylish and cutting a flash;
When your piece won't kill game, charg'd with powder and shot,
To bring 'em down, down with your cash;
And if with their jokes and their jeers folks are rife,
Why dabby, says you, e'nt it fashion and life?

KISSES.—(PINDARANIA.)

FIE, Sylvia! why so gravely look,
Because a kiss or two I took?
Those luscious lips might thousands grant
Rich rogues that never feel the want.
So little in a kiss I see,
A hundred thou may'st take from me.

But since, like misers o'er their store,
Thou hast to give, though running o'er;
I scorn to cause the slightest pain,
So pr'ythe take them back again;
Nay, with good int'rest be it done—
Thou'rt welcome to take ten for one.

Hawser. Dear Susan, one kiss before we part.

Susan

Susan. Not the thousandth part of one, Mr. Lieutenant, I assure you. Keep your distance, pray, kind sir. Kisses, indeed! I wonder what fool first invented the nonsense?

Hawser. Nonsense! — *Sense*, Susan!—rapture, Susan!

SONG.

When we dwell on the lips of the lass we adore,
Not a pleasure in nature is missing!
May his soul be in Heav'n, he deserv'd it I'm sure,
Who was first the inventor of kissing.

Master Adam, I verily think, was the man,
Whose discov'ry will ne'er be surpast;
Well, since the sweet game with creation began,
To the *end of the world* may it last!
[*Catches Susan and kisses her.*

ON THE SNOW-DROP.

PALE beauty! why so soon?—yet hoary frost
Hangs on the bosom of the infant year;
Bright Sol in aged Winter's lap is lost,
His steeds unbrac'd, his fields not worth his care:
And tho' in eastern spheres he revels free,
Mists cold and dreary shut its rays from thee.
What could invite thee from thy central bed?
Why 'mid the adverse prospect lift thy head?
Sure thou art conscious of some latent force!
Eager to hail mankind, or prone to charm;
And tho' thou tremble when the winds grow hoarse,
Thy silent patience doth the storm disarm.
E'en so will I, born in a sunless hour,
But hail the wise, and die like thee, sweet flow'r!

ANN YEARSLEY.

LINES,

Written in a Country Barn, on seeing a miserable Company of STROLLING PLAYERS.

THEIR aim to please, but ah, their fate how hard,
Whom neither fame, nor solid gains reward:
Poor in their fortune—poorer in their art,
Through life they're doom'd to act a *starving part.*
Ye great and powerful!—from their humble scene,
One useful moral ye, perhaps, might glean,
Might see what source all your distinction gives
From these your mimic representatives,
(For they can strut in fancied greatness too,
And play their parts, not much unlike to you.)
'Tis wealth and dress.—Contempt and scorn await
These poor and ragged mimics of your state,
Queens, blanket-rob'd, who can't afford a gown,
And famish'd monarchs, without *half-a-crown!*

SONGS IN THE CHEROKEE.

AIR—ZILIPHA.

AH! what avails the busy care,
That fondly decks this fav'rite grot,
If hopeless passion doom'd to bear,
The faithful Harriet is forgot.

Oh! no, my heart so true to love,
Shall confidence acquire;
Come, smiling hope, and let me prove
The joys thou canst inspire.

Tho' wisdom visionary dreams,
Thy airy dear delights,
Yet rather give me pleasing dreams,
Than anxious sleepless nights.
Oh! no, &c.

SONG.—ELEANOR.

SWEET sympathy's pleasures most lovely appear,
Where the heart beats impatient to succour distress;
And in pity's soft brilliance shall play on the tear,
The warmth of that heart which the wretched wou'd bless;
On the rainbow the sun thus dispersing his pow'r,
His mild glories he paints on the soft genial show'r.
Sweet sympathy, &c.

DUET.—ELEANOR AND JACK AVERAGE.

IN former times the silent bride,
With bridegroom all in state,
To Hymen's altar gravely marched
So stupidly sedate:
And stammering, blushing, struck with awe,
While neither dar'd look up or speak,
A wedding ceremony was
A mere ballet tragique.

But

But now adieu to pomp, we're paſt
The ages of romance,
'And modern wedlock is become
A kind of country dance.
Where man and wife take hands—then part,
And every nuptial care diſpel,
While Hymen gaily fiddles
Vive la bagatelle.

EPIGRAM.

HIS LAST great debt is paid—poor Tom's no more;
LAST debt! Tom never paid a debt before.

AN EPITAPH ON A SPORTSMAN.

BENEATH this turf, pent in a narrow grave,
Here lies a ſportſman, truly great and brave.
It was his principal and greateſt pride,
To have a fowling bag flung by his ſide;
Through woods and fields to labour, toil, and run,
In queſt of game, with pointer, ſcrip, and gun.
His random ſhot was ſeldom known to ſpare,
The woodcock, pheaſant, or the tim'rous hare:
Till death, (that ſubtle lurcher) lay conceal'd,
Surpris'd and ſhot our hero in the field.
Then in this covert may he ſafely reſt,
Till rous'd to join with covies of the bleſt.

PARODY.

ON SHAKESPEARE'S SEVEN AGES.

RELIGION's made a farce,
And parſons are but men, like you or me.
They have their foibles and their fopperies;
And, we among them ſee ſtrange characters:
To mention only ſeven.—At firſt the CURATE,
Humming and hawning to his drowſy herd:
And then the PEDAGOGUE, with formal wig,
His night-gown and his cap, ruling like Turk,
All in his duſky ſchool;—Then the ſmart PRIEST,
Writing extempore, forſooth, a rhyme
Quaint to his miſtreſs' ſhoe-ſtring:—then the VICAR,
Full of fees cuſtom'ry with burying gloves,
Jealous of all his rights, and apt to quarrel;
Claiming his paltry, penny-farthing tythes,
E'en at the lawyer's hands;—And then the RECTOR,
With good tythe-pig, in ſleek ſurcingle ſtuff'd;
With eyes fat-ſwoln, and ſhining double chin;
Full of wiſe nods and orthodox diſtinctions
And ſo he gains reſpect. Proceed we next
Unto the old INCUMBENT, at his gate,
With ſilken ſcull-cap tied beneath his chin,
A large capacious banyan wrapping round
His vaſty paunch, and his once thundering voice
Now whiſtling through his gums: his audience ſnore
Reſponſive to the ſound.—Beſt ſcene of all,
With which I cloſe my *reverend* deſcription
Is your WELCH PARSON, *with hur noble living*,
Sans ſhoes—*ſans* ſhirt—*ſans* hoſe—*ſans* every thing.

A SHANDEAN EPISTLE.

FROM THE AUTHOR TO HIS FRIEND IN THE COUNTRY.

——*Luſus animo debent aliquando dari,*
Ad cogitandum melior ut redeat ſibi.
PHÆDR.

DEAR Frank, I receiv'd your moſt whimſical page,
And bound, *as in duty*, thus try to engage,
That *town* is a mixture of oddities ſtrange,
From Weſtminſter Hall to the great City Change—
In and out we are running, like dogs in a fair,
And catch as catch can ſeems every one's care;
The *Virtus poſt Nummos* is made a fix'd rule,
Becauſe handed down to the old Roman ſchool*.
But yet (*they'll excuſe*) if my notion is this,
Some little of virtue would not be amiſs;
At leaſt in the country I know it was ſo;
But then I have left it ſome twelvemonths ago,
And things may with you, as with us, be ſo chang'd,
Topſy-turvey's the word, and all is derang'd.
A propos—in your next, pray hint what is ſaid
'Bout Sall and the Parſon—and if ſhe has bred—

---

* Horace.

I always ſuſpected the rogue had an eye
To a little tit-bit, come at by the bye—
And ſhould a *Bawbini*† chance come in the way,
His curate for twenty *addenda* will ſay,
" Zounds, Parſon ne'er bluſh for a triſle like this,"
E'en biſhops themſelves have been known take a kiſs;
Beſides, Sall has friends who can give her a farm,
And I at a pinch, Sir, ſhall think it no harm,
To take her for better for worſe, if with ſpeed
You add to my cure what will let us both feed.
But this *entre nous*, Frank—ſo pray keep it ſnug,
Not wiſhing to meet from the Curate a hug.

MOULSIANUS.

A HARD CASE.

ONCE a doctor to death dealing practice inur'd,
As he always killed twenty for one that he cur'd,
To a grave digger ſaid, paſſing thro' the church-yard,
" So friend I perceive you're at work very hard."—
" Hard indeed," ſays old Delve, " here I toil every day,
" And can hardly get ſuction to *moiſten my clay*;
" Nay *double* work ſcarcely ſubſiſtence procures,
" Tho' while *doing my own*, I am *finiſhing yours*."

BIRMINGHAM. BRUSH.

SONNET.

TO ———

THE weary trav'ler, 'mid ſome lonely waſte,
As the hoarſe winds with midnight dangers teem,
Marking far off, diminutively gleam
Some cottage light, cheerly redoubling haſte,
Bids fancy ſketch the pallet of repoſe.—
Like him I journey on, whilſt, baffling o'er my breaſt
Misfortune's ruthful object, ſore depreſs'd,
Life's tempeſt breaks with complicated woes!
Lorn wand'rer of the world! to whom thy ſmile,
Peerleſs Elmina! claiming thraldoms ſigh,
Like the enchantment powerful of thine eye—
The ſhrine where Hope hath laid the lover's ſpoil!
Still in the drearieſt hour, doth ſeem a ray,
That comfort ſpeaks, with amatory ſway.

H.

A SIMILE.

SO many Mary's charms appear,
As may her form diſplay,
In all the dreſſes of the year,
And beauties of the day.

Calm and ſerene as ſpring her air,
Like autumn full her mould:
Her face like ſummer, blooming fair.
Her heart as winter cold.

Her boſom Cynthia's full orb'd light,
Her cheeks noon's rays adorn,
Her treſſes ſhew the falling light,
Her eyes the riſing morn.

The following Lines were addreſſed to the PRINCESS CAROLINE *of* BRUNSWICK, *on her receiving from England two Milliner's Dolls, dreſſed in the neweſt Faſhion.*

LES POUPEES.

To her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs of Wales.

TO teach the circling zone its place,
And give the plume its neweſt grace,
The Britiſh nymphs with anxious care,
Two glitt'ring fairy forms prepare;
And willing winds have brought them o'er
To Caroline, from Thames's ſhore.
But here the toilet's art is vain,
She can all ornaments diſdain,
Well vers'd in that far nobler art,
Which nature only can impart;
With grace and beauty's genuine charm,
Each eye to pleaſe, each heart to warm.
Secure the glorious fate to prove,
To win and wear a nation's love.

EPITAPH.

By the late Dr. Cooper.

LIFE is a jeſt—the bard averr'd
Whoſe nice conception ſeldom err'd,
Yet, friend of mine, let me adviſe,
Be never merry more than wiſe.
This mean unleſs thou well diſcerneſt,
I fear the jeſt will turn to earneſt.

---

† The Italian for a child.